The Mapleton Item.

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—BETWEEN—
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Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month**. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

EVEN THIS SHALL PASS AWAY.

Once in Persia reigned a king
Who upon his signet ring
Graved a maxim true and wise,
Which, if held before his eyes,
Gave him counsel at a glance
Fit for every change and chance;
Solemn words, and these are they:
"Even this shall pass away."

Trains of camels through the sand
Brought him gems from Samarcand;
Fleets of galleys through the seas
Brought him pearl to match with these;
But he counted not his gain
Treasures of the mine or main;
"What is wealth?" the king would say.

In the revels of his court,
And the zenith of the sport,
When the palms of all his guests
Burned with clapping at his jests,
He, amid his figs and and wine,
Cried, "O loving friends of mine!
Pleasures come but not to stay;
Even this shall pass away."

Fighting on a furious field,
Once a javelin pierced his shield,
Soldiers, with a loud lament,
Bore him bleeding to his tent.
Groaning from his tortured side.
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried;
"But with patience, day by day,
Even this shall pass away."

Towering in the public square,
Twenty cubits in the air,
Rose his statue carved in stone.
Then the king, disguised, unknown,
Stood before his sculptured name,
Musing meekly, "What is fame?
Fame is but a slow decay—
Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sere and old,
Waiting at the Gates of Gold,
Said he with his dying breath,
"Life is done, but what is death?"
Then, in answer to the king,
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,
Showing by a heavenly ray
"Even this shall pass away."

A Story of Jay Gould.

President Clark, of the Union Pacific railway, was a long time vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Clark is said to be a most efficient and capable railroad man. He entered the services of Jay Gould more than twenty years ago. Here is an authentic story which reveals one of Mr. Gould's many traits. Mr. Clark was never a money saver. Up to a few years ago all the money he had in the world outside of his salary was $1,200. A friend said to him one day: "Why don't you give Mr. Gould your $1,200 and ask him to make a turn in stocks for you?" Mr. Clark decided to act on the suggestion. The next time Mr. Gould came out over the road on a tour of inspection Mr. Clark handed him his check for $1,200, saying: "Mr. Gould, here is a little money I have saved and I would be glad, if it isn't too much trouble to you, if you would invest it for me." Mr. Gould took the check and placed it in his vest pocket without saying a word.

A year passed and Mr. Clark heard nothing from his $1,200 investment. If his thoughts could have been transferred to paper they would have read like this: "I presume the old man has forgotten all about my little check. Probably the money has been lost and he did not care to mention it. Well, I never could save anything any way, so it does not matter." A few days later Mr. Gould turned up again on another tour of inspection. After he had finished his business with Mr. Clark and was preparing to leave he put his hand in his waistcoat pocket and drew out Mr. Clark's check for $1,200 which he had given to him a year before.

"Ah," said Mr. Clark to himself, "I am going to get my money back after all. That is something to be thankful for."

"Mr. Clark," said Mr. Gould, in his quiet way, "you gave me your check for $1,200 a year ago to invest for you. I did not need the check, but I had $1,200 placed to your credit on my books." Turning to his private secretary he said: "Please give Mr. Clark a statement of his account." This statement made Mr. Clark jump with joy. It showed a net profit of $200,000 on his $1,200 investment.

"Mr. Gould," said my informant, "knew that Clark had served him faithfully for many years and that he had saved practically nothing. He accordingly took this way to reward him and show his appreciation of his years of devotion to his interests."

Deciding Matters.

Written for the ITEM.

There are times in life with each and all when we come to where our pathway divides and we must choose one of two ways before us. We note the condition of both ways, their fruits, shades, flowers and invitings as well as the probable ease and profit to us in our journey over them. In perplexity we strive to know which will prove more satisfactory. We must decide, and by standing on the summit of our mound of knowledge, gained from various sources, by the weight of judgment and the light of reason we arrive at decision and proceed on our way. All persons more or less have come to these places in life and understand them better than they can be described. The boy is undecided about his course at school; the young man about his life vocation, the business man his investments, the unmarried about mating, and all about a course in life as touching character. We have an instinctive pride in character and cannot have our own unkindly spoken of, even though we know it is impure.

Since character is all that makes a man or a woman (a woo-man) it is of vast importance that at character's fork-roads we use all available aid in deciding aright. The beginning may be a trifle's difference—the ending in extreme eternities. Character is what we are. Not words or actions for we act and talk independent character. Character is cultivated gift of God. All are given this seed germ of character by God who will cultivate and grow it in us if we will only allow it be so. With man character is the foundation on which he builds happiness and home. Minus character and he is only a being of unrest.

Character is taught directly by God in the soul of man, indirectly by His Word and objectively by his people with whom we associate. Some of us only learn if from association with those who have gotten it properly and because we can mimic quite closely our true neighbor are wilful enough to renounce his true theory as a vain delusion and declare that God, if there is a God, has nothing to do with our life. Brother He has. Without stopping for you to explain the creation not only of the earth and its productions but sun, stars, moons, suns and systems, with our seasons, etc., we will say that the same God that created and sustains these is the author and sustainer of man. He has given man a part of Himself and it is man's privilege to grow a God-like character. Man is also responsible for the use of this privilege. Without this responsibility to God there is nothing to lead man beyond having a "good time," getting gain and seeking pleasure as his tastes dictate. The most ambitious man without acceptance of God as given by the New as well as the Old Testaments, has only gain and pleasure to strive for. I may go into business with all fervor and earnestness for gain only. You, with equal ardor, may go into business with equal chances with me but have your chief aim in serving God as taught by Jesus Christ. Both of us exert the same effort in business and succeed accordingly. By and by both fail. Our business is gone and we are pennyless. The only hope I had is gone with business. Broken in body, robbed of hope, disappointed in gain and pleasure I am a miserable wreck. You have everything you began with. It was God's to begin with and you were only using it for Him. He has now withdrawn it and you are His just as much as you ever were. You were His agent and the things of His you were using by His permission are now transferred to other agents. He is your strength and to Him you raise your cry for help. You still are rich knowing "The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof" and as you are His you fear no need. Wretched indeed is the man who chooses the wrong way for the inner man.

F. W. R.

Freedom and Slavery.

Written for the ITEM.

Gentlemen, I desire if possible, to convince you that every form of slavery, physical or mental, is a viper that will finally fill with poison the breast of any man alive. I desire, if possible, to show you that there should be republicanism in the domain of thought as well as in civil government. The first step toward progress is for man to cease to be the slave of the creatures of creation. Men have finally learned that the event is more valuable than the prophesy; they have found that diseases were not produced by spirits; that they could not be cured by frightening them away. They found that death was as natural as life.

Slavery has existed in some form or other from the earliest period of dawn down to the present time. I do not say universally because there has been a man now and then who would not swerve from his convictions because he was building upon a rock which knew no shaking. Man becomes free just as he throws off superstition; just as he looses those chains which have been put there by the hands of libertines. The condition of this world during the dark ages shows exactly the result of enslaving the souls of men. In those days there was no liberty. Ignorance, like a vast cloud, covered the brain of the world, superstition ran riot and credulity sat upon the throne of the soul. Progress is born of courage. It is only the man who has courage that will venture forward to better or worse.

Friends, this is all a question of intellectual development, a question of sense, and the more a man knows the more liberal he is; the less a man knows the more bigoted he is; the less a man knows the more certain he is that he knows it, and the more a man knows the better satisfied he is that he is entirely ignorant. Man must give liberty to others if he would have liberty himself; you cannot afford to be false to any man. The freedom we have to-day can only be ascribed to a few whose ashes lie mouldering in the earth without an epitaph or slab to mark their resting place. We are reaping the grand, golden harvest of their labors. May we ever keep in mind and heart a sacred nearness toward those who suffered and died for us that we might be free.

Rare victories can be won only for the right. The triumph of justice is the only peace. As a matter of fact we are controlled to-day by men who do not exist; we are controlled by phenomena that never did exist. For the change that has taken place we are indebted solely to science, and that from an eternal source. Nothing happens by accident; nothing happens by chance. Are men restrained by superstition? I say they are. Whoever is superstitious is not quite civilized. Superstition is a souvenir of the animal world. Fear is the dungeon of the soul. Superstition is the dagger by which manhood is assassinated, and as long as anybody imagines that this world was made for him, and that there is some being who will change the order on his account, that there is some being that will send a famine because he has not prayed enough, just so long the world will be full of fear, and just so long as there is fear, there is not perfect freedom. Just so soon as we trade off a superstition for a truth just so fast we become free and independent. Just so fast as we learn that which is real we progress. The three great things to be observed are Reason, Observation and Experience—the Holy Trinity of Science. A. W.

To the World's Fair for Nothing.

The New York *Press* is making one of the most liberal offers ever made by any newspaper. It proposes to pay all the expenses of the fifty most popular school teachers—thirty from New York and Brooklyn and twenty from places other than New York and Brooklyn—to the World's Fair at Chicago.

The excursion will be made on a magnificently equipped train of drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars, and the trip will cover a period of about two weeks. The hotel accommodations at Chicago will be first-class, the expense of which, including meals on the way and in the exposition buildings and fares and admission into the grounds, will be paid by the *Press*.

The selection of the fifty favorites will be made on the ground of popularity, their popularity to be tested by ballots printed in every issue of the *Sunday Press*.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

— Subscribe for the ITEM. One dollar per year.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Wall of Heaven."

TEXT: "*The foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones.*"—Revelation xxi., 19.

Shall I be frank and tell you what are my designs on you to-day? They are to make you homesick for heaven; to console you concerning your departed Christian friends by giving you some idea of the brilliancy of the scenes in which they now commingle; to give all who love the Lord a more elevated idea as to where they are going to pass the most of the years of their existence, and to set all the indifferent and neglected to quick and immediate preparation, that they may have it likewise.

Yes, it is to induce many of our young people to study a volume of God that few ever open, but without some acquaintance with which it is impossible to understand the Bible—I mean the precious stones, their crystalization, their powers of refraction, their cleavage, their fracture, their luster, their phosphoresence, their transparency, their infinity of color and shape, and what they had to do with the welfare and doom of families and the destiny of nations—aye, the positive revelation they make of God Himself.

My text stands us in the presence of the most stupendous splendor of the universe, and that is the wall of heaven, and says of its foundations that they are garnished with all manner of precious stones. All the ancient cities had walls for safety, and heaven has a wall for everlasting safety. You may say that a wall made up of all manner of precious stones is figurative, but you cannot understand the force and significance of the figure unless you know something about the real structure and color and value of the precious stones mentioned.

Now, I propose this morning, so far as the Lord may help me, to attempt to climb not the wall of heaven, but the foundations of the wall, and I ask you to join me in the attempt to scale some of the heights. We shall only get part of the way up, but better that than to stay down on the stupid level where the most of us have all our lives been standing. We begin clear down at the bottom and where the wall begins.

The first layer of the fouudation, reaching all around the city and for 1500 miles, is a layer of jasper. Indeed there is more of jasper in the wall of heaven than of any other brilliant, because it not only composes a part of the foundation, but makes up the chief part of the superstructure. The jasper is a congregation of many colors. It is brown, it is yellow, it is green, it is vermilion, it is red, it is purple, it is black, and is so striped with colors that much of it is called ribbon jasper.

It is found in Siberia and Egypt, but it is rare in most lands and of great value, for it is so hard the ordinary processes cannot break it off from the places where it has been deposited. The workmen bore holes into the rock of jasper, then drive into these holes sticks of dry birch wood, and then saturate the sticks and keep them saturated until they swell enough to split the rock, and the fragments are brought out and polished and transported and cut into cameos and put behind the glass doors of museums.

The portraits of Roman emperors were cut into it. The finest intaglio ever seen is in the Vatican museum, the head of Minerva in jasper. By divine arrangement jasper adorned the breastplate of the high priest in the ancient temple. But its most significant position is where it glows and burns and darkens and brightens and preaches from the lowest stratum of the wall of heaven. Glad am I that the very first row of stones in the wall of heaven is jasper of many colors, and if you like purple it is purple, and if you like brown it is brown, and if you like green it is green, and if you like ocher yellow it is ocher yellow, and if you like vermillion it is vermillion, and if you like black it is black. It suggests to me that heaven is a place of all colors—colors of opinion, colors of creed, colors of skin, colors of taste.

But we must pass up in this inspection of the foundations of the great wall of heaven, and after leaving the jasper the next precious stone reached is sapphire, and it sweeps around the city 1500 miles. All lapidaries agree in saying that the sapphire of the Bible is what we now call lapis lazuli. Job speaks with emotion of "The place of sapphires," and God thought so much of this precious stone that He put it in the breastplate of the high priest commanding, "The second row shall be an emerald, a sapphire and a diamond."

The sapphire is a blue, but varies from faintest hue to deepest ultramarine. It is found a pebble in the rivers of Ceylon. It is elsewhere in compact masses. Persia and Thibet and Burmah and New South Wales and North Carolina yield exquisite specimens. Its blue eye is seen in the valley of the Rhine. After a burial of thousands of years it has been brought to sight in Egyptian monuments and Assyrian cylinders.

At Moscow and St. Petersburg and Constantinople I have seen great masses of this sapphire, commonly called lapis lazuli. The closer you study its veins the more enchanting, and I do not wonder that the sapphire is called into the foundation of the wall of heaven. It makes a strong stone for the foundation, for it is the hardest of all minerals except the diamond.

Sapphire based on jasper, a blue sky over a fiery sunset. St. John points to it in Revelation and says, "The second, sapphire," and this suggests to me that though our earth and all its furniture of mountains and seas and atmospheres are to collapse and vanish we will throughout all eternity have in some way kept the most beautiful of earthly appearances, whether you take this sapphire of the second layer as literal or figurative. The deep blue of our skies and the deep blue of our seas must not, will not, be forgotten. If a thousand years after the world has gone to ashes you or I want to recall how the earthly skies looked in a summer noon or the midocean in a calm, we will have only to look at the second row of the foundation of the wall of heaven.

Oh, I am so glad that St. John told us about it! "The second, sapphire!" While we are living in sight of that wall spirits who have come from other worlds and who never saw our earth will visit us, and we will visit them, and some time we will be in conversation about this earth when it was yet afloat and aswing, and we shall want to tell them about how it looked at certain times, and then it will be a great object lesson for all eternity, and we will say to our visitor from some other world, as we point toward the wall of heaven, "It looked like that stratum of foundation next to the lowest." John, twenty-first chapter and nineteenth verse, "The second sapphire."

A step higher and you come to chalcedony, another layer in the foundation of the wall and the running 1500 miles around the heavenly city Chalcedony! Translucent. A divine mixture of agates and opals and cornelians. Striped with white and gray. Dashed of pallor blushing into red and darkening into purple. Iceland and the Hebrides hold forth beautiful specimens of chalcedony.

But now we must make a swift ascent to the top of the foundation wall, for we cannot minutely examine all the layers, and so, putting one foot on the chalcedony of which we have been speaking, we spring to the emerald, and we are one-third of the way to the top of the foundation, for the fourth row is emerald. That, I would judge, is God's favorite among gems, because it holds what seems evident is His favorite color on earth, the green, since that is the color most widely diffused across all the earth's continents—the grass, the foliage, the everyday dress of nature. The emerald! Kings use it as a seal to stamp pronunciamentos. The rainbow around the throne of God is by St. John compared to it.

Conquerors have considered it the greatest prize to capture. What ruthlessness when the soldiers of Pizarro pounded it with their hammers! Emeralds have had much to do with the destiny of Mexico. Five of them were presented by Cortez to his bride, one of them cut into the shape of a rose, another into the shape of a trumpet, another into the shape of a bell, with tongue of pearl, and this presentation aroused the jealously of the throne and caused the consequent fall of Cortez. But the depths of the sea were decorated with those emeralds, for in a shipwreck they went down off the coast of Barbary. Napoleon wore an emerald at Austerlitz.

In the Kremin museum at Moscow there are crowns and scepters and outspread miracles of emerald. Ireland is called the Emerald Isle not because of its verdure, but because it was presented to Henry II of England with an emerald ring. Nero had a magnifying glass of emerald through which he looked at the gladiatorial contests at Rome. But here are 1500 miles of emerald sweeping around the heavenly city in one layer.

But upward still and you put your foot on a stratum of sardonyx, white and red, a seeming commingling of snow and fire, the snow cooling the fire, the fire melting the snow.

Another climb and you reach the sardius, named after the city of Sardius. Another climb and you reach the chrysolite. A specimen of this, belonging to Epiphanus, in the Fourth Century, was said to be so brilliant that whatever was put over to conceal it was shone through, and the emperor of China has a specimen that is described as having such penetrating radiance that it makes the night as bright as the day.

A higher climb and you reach the beryl. Two thousand years ago the Greeks used this precious stone for engraving purposes. It was accounted among the royal treasures of Tyre. The hilt of Murat's sword was adorned with it. It glows in the imperial crown of Great Britain. Luther thought the beryls of the heavenly wall was turquoise. Kalisch thought it was chrysolite. Josephus thought it a golden colored jewel. The wheels of Ezekiel's vision flamed with beryl and were a revolving fire.

The beryl appears in six sided prisms, and is set in seals and intaglios, in necklaces and coronets. It was the joy of ancient jewelry. It ornamented the affluent with cardroys. Charlemagne presented it to his favorite. Beautiful beryl! Exquisitely shaped beryl! Divinely colored beryl! It seems like congealed color. It looks like frozen fire.

But stop not here. Climb higher and you come to topaz, a bewilderment of beauty and named after an island of the Red Sea.

Climb higher and you come to chrysoprasus, of greenish golden hue and hard as flint.

Climb higher and you reach the jacinth, named after the flower hyacinth and of reddish blue.

Take one more step and you reach the top, not of the wall, but the top of the foundation of the wall, and St. John cries out, "The twelfth an amethyst!" This precious stone when found in Australia or India or Europe stands in columns and pyramids. For color it is a violet blooming in stone. For its play of light, for its deep mysteries of color, for its unseen Egyptians, in Etruscan, in Roman art it has been honored. The Greeks thought this stone a preventive of drunkenness. The Hebrews thought it a source of pleasant dreams.

For all lovers of gems it is a subject of admiration and suggestiveness. Yes, the word amethyst means a prevention of drunkenness. Long before the New Testament made reference to the amethyst in the wall of heaven the Persians thought that cups made out of amethyst would hinder any kind of liquor contained therein from becoming intoxicating. But of all the amethystine cups from which the ancients drank not one had any such result of prevention.

For thousands of years the world has been looking in vain for such a preventive amethystine cup. Staggering Noah could not find it. Convivial Ahasuerus driving Vashti from the gates could not find it. Nabal breaking the heart of beautiful Abigail could not find it. Belshazzar, the kingly reveler, on the night that the Chaldeans took Babylon could not find it. Not one of the millions of inebriates whose skulls pave the continents and pave the depths of the sea could find it. There is no such cup. Strong drink from hollowed amethyst imbrutes the same as strong drink from pewter mug. It is not the style of cup we drink out of, but that which the cup contains, which decides the helpful or damning result of the beverage.

All around the world last night and today, out of cups costlier than amethyst, men and women have been drinking their own doom and the doom of their children for this life and the next. Ah, it is the amethystine cups that do the wildest and worst slaughter! The smash of the filthy goblets of the rummeries would long ago have taken place by law, but the amethystine chalices prevent—the chalices out of which legislatures, congresses drink before and after they make the laws. Amethystine chalices have been the friends of intoxication instead of its foes. Over the fiery lips of the amethystine chalices is thrust the tongue of that which biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

Drunkenness is a combination of apoplexy and dementia. The 400,000,000 victims of opium come out to meet the 150,000,000 victims of alcohol, and the two agents take the contract for tumbling the human race into perdition, but whether they will succeed in fulfilling the contract depends on the action of the amethystine cups, the amethystine demijohns, the amethystine ale pitchers, the amethystine flagons, the amethystine wine cellars. Oh, Persians! Oh, Assyrians! Oh, Greeks! Oh, Egyptians! you were wrong in thinking that a cup of amethyst would prevent inebriation.

But standing on the top of this amethystine layer of the foundation of the wall of heaven I bethink myself of the mistake that many of the ancient Hebrews made when they thought that the amethyst was a producer of pleasant dreams. Just wear a piece of amethyst over your heart or put it under your pillow, and you would have your dreams filled with everything beautiful and entrancing. No, no. The style of pillow will not decide the character of the dream. The only recipe for pleasant dreams is to do right and think right when you are wide awake. Conditions of physical disease may give a good man nightmare, but a man physically well, if he behave himself aright, will not be troubled with bad dreams.

Nebuchadnezzar, with eagle's down under his head and Tyrian purple over it, struggled with a bad dream that made him shriek out for the soothsayers and astrologers to come and interpret it. Pharaoh, amid the marble palaces of Memphis, was confounded by a dream in which lean cows ate up the fat cows and the small ears of corn devoured the seven large ears, and awful famine was prefigured. Pilate's wife, amid clouds of richest upholstery, had a startling dream, because of which she sent a message in hot haste to a courtroom to keep her husband from enacting a judicial outrage. But Jacob, at Bethel, with a pillow of mountain rock, had a blissful dream of the ladder angel blossoming.

Bunyan, with his head on a hard plank of Bedford's jail, saw the gates of the Celestial city. St. John, on the barrenest island of the Ægean Sea, in his dream heard trumpets and saw cavalry men on white horses and a new heaven and a new earth. No amount of rough pillow can disturb the night vision of a saint, and no amount of amethystine charm can delectate the dream of a miscreant.

But, some one will say, why have you brought us to this amethyst, the top row of the foundation of the heavenly wall, if you are not able to accept the theory of the ancient Greeks, who said that the amethyst was a charm against intoxication, or if you are not willing to accept the theory of the ancient Hebrews that the amethyst was a producer of pleasant dreams? My answer is, I have brought you to the top row, the twelfth layer of the foundation of the heavenly wall of 1500 miles of circling amethyst, to put you in a position where you can get a new idea of heaven; to let you see that after you have climbed up twelve strata of glory you are only at the base of the eternal grandeur; to let you, with enchantment of soul, look far down and look far up and to force upon you the conclusion that if all our climbing has only shown us the foundations of this wall, what must the wall itself be; and if this is the outside of heaven, what must the inside be; and if all this is figurative, what must the reality be; Oh, this piled up magnificence of the heavenly wall! Oh, this eternity of decoration! Oh, this opalescent, florescent, prismatic miracle of architecture! What enthronement of all colors! A mingling of the blue of skies, and the surf of seas, and the green of meadows, and the upholstery of autumnal forests, and the fire of August sunsets. All the splendors of earth and heaven dashed into those twelve rows of foundation wall. All that, mark you, only typical of the spiritual glories that roll over heaven like the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans swing in one billow.

Do you not see that it was impossible that you understand a hundredth part of the suggestiveness of that twenty-first chapter of Revelation without going into some of the particulars of the wall of heaven and dipping up some of its dripping colors, and running your eye along some of its wondrous crystallizations, and examining some of the frozen light in its turquoise, and feeling with your own finger the hardness of its sapphire, and shielding your eyes against the shimmering brilliance in its beryl, and studying the 1500 miles of emerald without a flaw? Yet all this only the outside of heaven, and the poorest part of the outside; not the wall itself, but only the foot of the wall, for my text says, "The foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones." Oh, get down your harp if you can play one! Get down a palm branch if you can reach one! Why, it makes us all feel like crying out with James Montgomery:

> When shall these eyes thy heaven built walls
> And pearly gates behold?

Oh, my soul! If my text shows us only the outside, what must the inside be? While riding last summer through the emperor's park near St. Petersburg, I was captivated with graves, transplanted from all zones, and the flower beds—miles this way and miles that way—incarnadined with beauty, and the fountains bounding in such revel with the sunlight as nowhere else is seen, I said: "This is beautiful. I never saw anything like this before."

But when I entered the palace and saw the pictured walls, and the long line of statuary, and aquariums afloat with all bright scales, and aviaries a-chant with bird voices, and the inner doors of the palaces were swung back by the chamberlain, and I saw the emperor and empress and princes and princesses, and they greeted me with a cordiality of old acquaintanceship, I forget all the groves and floral bewitchment I had seen outside before entrance. And now I ask, if the outside of heaven attracts our souls to-day, how much more will be the uplifting when we get inside and see the King in His beauty and all the princes and princesses of the palaces of amethyst?

Are you not glad that we did not stop in our ascent this morning until we got to the top round of the foundation wall of heaven, the twelfth row, the amethyst! Perhaps the ancient Hebrews were not, after all, so far out of the way when they thought that the touch of the amethyst gave pleasant dreams, for the touch of it this hour gives me a very pleasant dream. Standing on this amethyst I dream a dream. I close my eyes and I see it all. We are there. This is heaven! Not the outside, but the inside of heaven.

With what warmth of welcome our long ago departed loved ones have kissed us. My! How they have changed in looks! They were so sick when they went away, and now they are so well. Look! Yonder is the place of our Lord the King. Not kept a moment outside we are ushered into the throneroom. Stretching out His scarred hand He says, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love," and we respond, "Whom have I in heaven but Thee?"

But, look! Yonder is the playground of the children. Children do you want a throne. A throne would not fit a child. There they are on the playgrounds of heaven—the children. Out of the sick cradle of earth they came into this rompling mirth of the eternal playgrounds. I clap my hands to cheer them in the glee. Yonder are the palaces of the martyrs, and before their doorway the flowers, crimson as the bloody martyrdoms through which they waded up into glory. Yonder is Apostolic row, and the highest turrets is over the home of Paul. Here is Evangelist place. Yonder are the concert halls in which the musicians of earth and heaven are taking part—Handel with organ, and David with harp, and Gabriel with trumpet, and four and twenty elders with voices.

And an angel of God says: "Where shall I take you? On what street of heaven would you like to live? What celestial habitation would you like to occupy?" And I answer: "Now that I have got inside the wall made up of all manner of precious stones I do not care where you put me. Just show me where my departed loved ones are. I have seen the Lord, and next I want to see them.

"But here are those with whom I toiled in the kingdom of God on earth. They are from my old parishes at Belleville and Syracuse and Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and from many places on both sides the sea where I have been permitted to work with them and for them. Give them the best places you can find. I will help steady them as they mount the thrones. I will help you burnish their coronets.

"Take these, my old friends, to as good rooms as you can get for them in the house of many mansions, and with windows looking out upon the palace of the great King. As for myself, anywhere in heaven is good enough for me. Hallelujah to the Lamb that was slain." But I awake. In the ecstasy of the moment my foot slipped from the layer of amethyst, that so called producer of dreams, and in the effort to catch myself the vision vanished. And, lo, it was but a dream!

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 29.

Lesson Text: "The Spirit of the Lord." Zech. iv., 1-10—Golden Text: Zech. iv., 6—Commentary.

1. "And the angel that talked with me came again and waked me, as a man that is wakened out of his sleep." The mortal body can stand but little of joy or sorrow without refreshing sleep. Even on the mount of transfiguration and in the garden of Gethsemane, the most joyful and the most sorrowful events of Scripture, we see holy men asleep. As to an angel's touch see I Kings xix., 5, 7; Acts xii., 7; Dan. x., 10, and remember that they minister unto you if you are an heir of salvation (Heb. i., 14). A spiritual sleep or inability to grasp or even become interested very much in the things of God is greatly to be deplored, but is very common even among Christians. Cares and riches and pleasures of this life choke the word (Luke viii., 14). Following men instead of THE MAN, or depending upon ordinances instead of upon HIM, tend to spiritual sleep (I Cor. iii., 1; xi., 30). But see Rom., xiii., 11; Eph. v., 14, and let us ask God by His Spirit to awaken us at any cost.

2. "And said unto me, What seest thou? And I said, I have looked, and, behold, a candlestick all of gold." The prophet would think of the golden candlestick of the tabernacle and those of the temple. They gave light in the holy place and were daily trimmed and replenished with oil. Israel had been chosen and brought out of Egypt to be a light for God among the nations. Their sin and captivity had obscured the light, which was God, in their midst. The prophet is now being taught that God will yet make Israel a light notwithstanding her present desolate condition. Not only shall she be cleansed and clothed as in the previous vision, but it shall be said to her: "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." "The Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory" (Isa. lx., 1, 19, 20).

3. "And two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl and the other upon the left side thereof." By reading verse 12 with verses 2 and 3 it would seem that the prophet saw a lampstand bearing seven lamps; a great central bowl having either one or seven pipes leading to each lamp; then on the other side an olive tree, with a golden pipe from each tree to the central bowl—in other words, a self-supplying lampstand apart from any help of man.

4. "So I answered and spake to the angel that talked with me, saying, What are these, my Lord?" This question is repeated in verses 11 and 12 and answered in verse 14, and as those verses are not included in the lesson this is the place to consider them. As without the oil there could be no light and without the trees no oil, we see the importance of this question and answer. What then is meant by the two anointed ones? The only class of people anointed in Scripture are priests and kings (a prophet once). Jesus is the great Priest-King. He was typefied in these offices by Aaron and Moses, but at the time of the lesson by Joshua of the prevous chapter and Zerubbaebl of this chapter. If you would be a light in this world for Him, you must know Him not only as your priest, having put away your sins and living to make intercession for you, but also your personal king or lord or proprietor, you being ready to do whatever He may appoint.

5. "Then the angel that talked with me answered and said unto me, Knowest thou not what these be? And I said, No, my Lord." See also verse 13. Confession of ignorance, combined with willingness to be taught, is a good attitude of soul, and where this is found God will send a teacher—an angel if need be—to show us that which is noted in the Scripture of Truth (Dan. x., 21). See the story of Cornelius and Peter and the angel in Acts x.

6. "This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Not the wisdom nor the might of man, but only the Spirit of God can accomplish any work for God. We are not to glory in wisdom or riches or might, but only in the Lord (Jer. ix., 23, 24). Jesus said, "Without Me ye can do nothing" (John xv., 5) And even the men who had been nearest to Him had to wait for the decent of the Spirit, that they might be endured with power for service (Luke xxiv., 49; Acts i., 8).

7. "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." A mountain may represent any great difficulty and is sometimes used to represent a kingdom (Jer. li., 24, 25). The kingdom of satan shall yet be thrown down. All the kingdoms of this world shall yet become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ (Rev. xi., 15). The true Zerubbabel (disperser of confusion) shall yet be manifest in Jesus of Nazareth as head of the church, Messiah of Isreal, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and from beginning to end the work shall be seen to be all of grace.

8. "Moreover, the Word of the Lord came unto me, saying," while all else may pass away the Word of our God shall stand forever, and he that doeth the will of God abideth forever (Isa. xl., 8; I John ii., 17). "Forever, O Lord, Thy word is settled in Heaven (Ps. cxix., 89).

9. "The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house; his hands shall also finish it." This was literally true of that building. See Ez. vi., 14. It shall be true of Jesus and all that the Father has given Him to do. He finished the work of atonement (John xvii., 4). He will finish the building of His body, the church; He will put away the iniquity of Israel and bring in everlasting righteousness for her, and He will fill the whole earth with His glory. He will subdue all things unto Himself and give back to the Father a perfect earth without sin or stain (Eph. i., 22, 23; Dan. ix., 24; Isa. xl., 9; I Cor. xv., 28). For your own personal comfort eat, II Tim. i., 12; Phil. i., 6.

10. "For who hath despised the day of small things?" It is not the seen but the unseen that moves the believer, who, like Moses, endures as seeing Him who is invisible (Heb. xi., 27; II Cor. iv., 17, 18). He, by the grace of God, is able to say with Asia, "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power" (II Chron. xiv., 11), and with Jonathan, "There is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few" (I Sam. xiv., 6). The Lord chooses the weak things of the world, and things which are not, to bring to naught things which are, for He will have no flesh to glory in His presence (I Cor. i., 27, 28).

Then see the comfort in the last clause of this verse of our lesson and put with it II Coron. xvi., 9, and take it home to yourself, and be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might (Eph. vi., 10). Be strong and work, for the Lord is with you (Hag. ii., 4).—Lesson Helper.

Cured of a Broken Back.

Drs. James and Thomas McCann, of Pittsburg, are about ready to report to the medical fraternity the case of John Mulligan, who was cured of a broken back. In October, 1888, Mulligan received a fracture of the vertebræ, and, as usual with such cases, was paralyzed from the loins down.

Eight days after Mulligan's entrance to the hospital the physicians, in the presence of seventy-five students of the West Pennsylvania Medical College, made an incision eight inches long in the man's back. The vertebræ were exposed. A fracture of the arches of the tenth and eleventh vertebræ was found. Fragments of bone were pressing on the spinal cord. This pressure was relieved. Two months later Mulligan could move his right leg.

In ten months the patient walked out of the hospital. He is now at work. The report of the operation was kept secret until it was proved a perfect success.—New York Mail and Express.

An Italian Duchess has sold her jewels for $600,000, and is using the money to build a children's hospital at Milan.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

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Cures Scrofula

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain. MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SNOW FLOWERS.

Whirling and dancing in mazes dizzy,
All night long the snowflakes were busy—
Busy as bees are busy in clover,
And bees are busy the wide world over.

Tired little snowflakes, in shy, soft masses,
Resting on twigs and branches and grasses,
Wee Dorothy watching it in surprise,
Babyhood's wonder in her eyes.

Looking out on the world so white,
Wise with a wisdom out of our sight,
Baby settles it all in a minute—
"It's winter's garden wif snow flowers in it!"

—[Annie H. Donnell, in Youth's Companion.

MOORISH PETS.

The little Moors play with turtle instead of with cats and dogs. A Moorish boy and his turtle go together, just as an American boy has his dog or his pony by his side. A little Moore drags his pet along by a string which is fastened around the turtle's body.—Ledger.

"CHARLIE."

His name was Jens Carl Julius Velling Nelson, but it was shortened to Charlie for everyday use. We had never seen a real sailor before, and used to listen in open-eyed astonishment to his strange "yarns."

He was a diver at one time and it seemed much more real to hear him tell that the bed of the ocean was hilly and covered with grass than to read about it in our geographies.

There is one range of hills called the Newfoundland hills that extend from Newfoundland in a southwesterly direction about 500 miles, then turn almost directly west and end about 300 miles from New York City.

In April, 1884, a ship (he called it the Gaeser) with 800 men on board was wrecked on these hills.

"Every man vas drowned but two. Un' a year after, w'en we come down dere," said Charlie, "we see all dese men, the cap'n un' all, standin' round shust like if dey's alive. Dere eyes vas open; look like dey vas lookin' after us. Oh, my! dot makin' us feel so bad, we go quick up again, else we drop down like we vas dead." He meant it made them faint. Seeing our incredulous look he asked:

"You don't believe dot? Dot vas shure," he declared with an emphatic nod of the head. No language can describe the thrill with which he pronounced some of his "r's," nor the way others were rounded. He was asked.

"How could they stand up when they were dead?"

"You see, w'en de ship sink, dot's goin' so fast it make dem up straight, un' down in de bottom de salt keep 'em from fallin' down."

"Did you ever see a mermaid?"

"Oh, yes, lots o' times. De first time I see it, it make me skairt. I t'ought dot vas a woman dead."

The Danish name for mermaid is "ocean lady."

"How tall are they?"

"'Bout four feet," answered Charlie. "De head is small, shust like a baby's, on'y it got long hair, awful long hair, like a woman. Yes, it got arms un' han's, un' body to here," and he rested his hands on his hips, "den long tail like a fish."

"Did you ever hear one talk?" asked one eager listener.

"No, course; I can't hear nodding wit dot big t'ing on my head un' de ocean make so much noise. But dey do talk; one man, hundred years ago, he catch one un' put it in vater on de ship un' he hear it talk," said Charlie.

"Could he understand it?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered with the peculiar drawl with which he always pronounced the word. "It use de same kind talk we do on ocean."

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed some one, "you can't make me believe that until I see some one that has tried it."

"Well, dot's shure," said Jens Carl Julius Velling Nelson, with unmoved conviction.

I suppose that it is one of the numerous fabulous legends of his native country.—[Farm, Feld and Fireside.

A Preliminary to Charity.

"Mamma," said little Willie, "I cannot tell a lie. I took that pie to feed a poor little starving boy."

"My darling child," said his mother, "and did the poor little fellow eat it?"

"No'm. You see I couldn't find any starving boy to give it to, so I had to eat it myself.—[Chicago News-Record.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

In some parts of Siberia the earth is frozen to a depth of 620 feet.

A company is to be organized in England for the manufacture of electric bicycles.

Dogs barking on the earth can be heard by balloonists sailing at a height of four miles.

A drained acre of land, according to Prof. Roberts, is equal to removing 100 miles south.

Professor Dewar claims that water can be made solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

As the oyster grows older its proportion of flesh and juices increased more rapidly than its shell, as well as the relative amount of the natural nutriments in its edible portions.

The Imperial Cholera Commission in Germany announces its discovery that wine—claret or hock—will kill the bacilli of cholera in a few minutes. Tea will kill them in an hour.

Nutmegs have strong narcotic properties. A pint of tea made from two nutmegs, if drunk by an invalid, will produce a sleep of many hours' duration. The symptoms will be about the same as those occasioned by opium.

Even among savages the women who are considered most beautiful by their fellow savages are those who most accurately conform to the best canons of the beautiful as recognized by the æsthetic Greeks.

The English-speaking people and the Russians are about the only nations who use Fahrenheit's thermometer, while Germany and Scandinavia still employ Reaumur's, though in all these countries scientific data are almost universally given in that of Celsius or the Centigrade.

The difference in the height of the perpetual snow line is due to temperature. The western slopes are warmed by warm winds from the Pacific Ocean, the eastern slopes by land winds, hence the difference. In the Himalaya Mountains the difference in the altitude of the snow line on the two slopes is still more apparent.

Blinders which prevent a horse from seeing distinctly have probably caused more runaways than most drivers would care to acknowledge, and it has remained for a German inventor to treat the matter on homœpathic principles and make like cure like. He has added to the harness a line which instantly closes the blinders in front so that the fractious animal cannot see at all.

A Fast Locomotive.

We have locomotive as well as human sprinters, and probably the fastest in America is No. 385 of the Central Railway of New Jersey, which recently mode the remarkably fast run of a mile in thirty-seven seconds, equivalent to 97.3 miles an hour, and two consecutive miles in seventy-five seconds, or ninety-six miles an hour on a descending grade of thirty-two feet per mile, between Fanwood and Westfield, N. J. This run was made on a rainy night with the usual train of four cars and without special preparation. A five-mile record was also broken on the same trip, for that distance was covered in three minutes and twenty-five seconds, a rate equivalent to 87.8 miles an hour.

The engine which made this trip is a four-cylinder Vanclain compound, having a high and low pressure cylinder on each side with piston rods connected to the same cross-head. It has four driving wheels seventy-eight inches in diameter and weighs sixty-two tons. Mr. Vanclin was on the engine during the run, and is authority for the correctness of the figures, which were obtained by means of a chronograph. This record apparently indicates that it will not be so very long before the following predictions of Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken, written eighty years ago, may be wholly realized, as they now are in part: "I can see nothing to hinder a steam carriage from moving with a velocity of 100 miles an hour. It is probable that it may not in practice be convenient to exceed twenty or thirty miles per hour. Actual experiments, however, can alone determine this matter, and I should not be surprised at seeing steam-carriages propelled at the rate of forty or fifty miles per hour."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Silent, but Alert.

Parisian thief-takers are chiefly noticeable for an exceptionally ordinary appearance, if one may use the expression. It is rather disappointing at first sight to any one who knows detective literature; but to look ordinary and not to be so is obviously a great merit in the business, when you come to think of it. One of them pulls out of his pocket a specimen of the homely instrument which does duty for handcuffs among these men.

They call it a cabriolet, or, more correctly, ligotte, and it consists of some twenty inches of whipcord, with a small piece of wood at either end. The cord is passed round the prisoner's wrists and twisted together. The thing is more efficient than might be supposed, and your true Parisian thief-taker takes a certain pride in using simple means. He is great at ready-made and ingenious devices. One plan with a troublesome captive is to take off one of his boots, which makes him limp; another is to unfasten his clothes so that he is obliged to use at least one hand in holding them up.

The men make their own ligottes, and sometime produce a more formidable article by using strong wire in loops instead of whipcord. But the real master hand disdains even the ligotte; he carries nothing whatever, no matter where he goes. With the majority of the criminals his mere personal influence suffices to impose obedience, and when he meets with a desperate character he prefers to trust to his good right hand rather than any weapon of offence.—New York Journal.

The forests of Germany pay an annual Government revenue of nearly $25,000,000 and a net revenue of $16,000,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is the best paid member of the British Government. His salary is $100,000 per annum.

Scared Away Rats.

A certain grocery in Buffalo was overrun with rats. One day a barrel half full of molasses fell apart, or, at least, the bottom fell out and the molasses ran over the floor. In some way one of the biggest rats in the vicinity got into the molasses, and, bedraggled and discouraged, was seen creeping laboriously away from the premises. Every rat disappeared at the same time and not another one, or any evidence of one, has been seen about the place since.—Buffalo Courier.

Three Thousand Tons of Shine.

Morse Bros., of Canton, Mass., made the largest sale of "The Rising Sun Stove Polish" during the year 1892 they have ever made since they began its manufacture, thirty years ago. They sold the enormous quantity of seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty gross, weighing two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five tons, which would load a train of over two hundred cars.

These figures give some idea of the great popularity and increasing sale of "The Rising Sun Stove Polish."

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

The Farmer and the Grocer.

A grocer would not pay a farmer the price of a ten-pound turkey for one that weighed but seven pounds.

Why should a farmer pay a grocer the price of the Royal Baking Powder for a baking powder with 27 per cent. less leavening strength?

The Royal Baking Powder is proven by actual tests to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. Better not buy the others, for they mostly contain alum, lime and sulphuric acid; but if they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

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N Y N U—4

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

The Trapdoor Plant.

The Utricularia grows in the lakes on the sandhills, and not less than two species of this genus keep company with the pitcher plant in its boggy home. These plants have become so thoroughly accustomed to support themselves by capturing and digesting minute animals that, except in their very earliest stages, they are able to dispense altogether with roots and to live floating near the surface of the water. The leaves of these plants are finely and frequently divided, and the numerous and fibre like branchings are set with many minute bladders, more or less globular in shape. These bladders are not completely closed. On their under side they are furnished with a tiny trapdoor, opening easily from without, but not from within. By this trapdoor minute crustaceans and other creatures enter the bladder, never to return. Once they are entrapped, there is no escape. The valve closes tightly over the entrance, and the prisoner soon dies by consuming the oxygen out of the very limited amount of water which the bladder contains.

It is not very clear what tempts the prey to enter the bladders. Possibly there is some special contrivance for the purpose, though not yet observed; but it seems as if mere curiosity, which so often runs men and women into danger, has exactly the same effect with these tiny animalcules. The trapdoor is surrounded by a number of fine bristles, probably to keep off larger creatures which might injure the bladder by attempting to enter. Whether or not the plant has actually the power of digesting the insects it contrives to capture is still a mooted point. It may, like the Drosera, secrete some acid digestive fluid, but this is not certain. The captured animalcules, however, in the course of time decompose, when the juices of their tiny bodies are gradually absorbed by the walls of the bladder and go to nourish the whole plant.—Good Words.

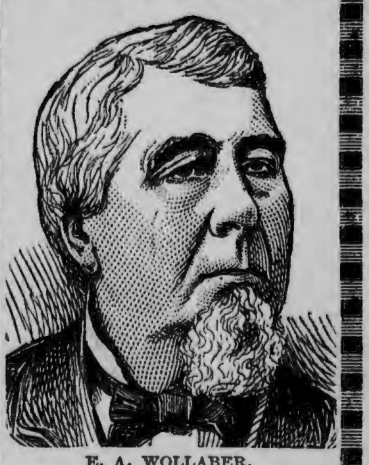
Do We Pronounce Missouri Properly?

The Montreal Gazette says: "The Indians have not the sound of 'z.' All their s's are sibilant. The French missionaries and writers were always strictly phonetic in their transcription of words. Note the mistake in the word 'Missouri,' the name of a large State, a great river and a famous Indian tribe. Always and invariably Americans pronounce it as Mizzouri, while the natives of the State do likewise."—St. Louis Republic.

FRUIT TREES.
Largest and *BEST* Stock in United States. Planters and Dealers should get *OUR PRICES* before placing *ORDERS*. E. COODY & SONS, *LOCKPORT, N. Y.*

"August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

THE KIND THAT CURES

E. A. WOLLABER,
Herkimer, N. Y.
Torturing Eczema, INDIGESTION AND LOSS OF APPETITE CURED.
THE FOLLOWING STRONG TESTIMONIAL WAS SENT US BY THE LARGE MERCHANTILE HOUSE OF C. W. PALMER & CO., HERKIMER, N. Y.
DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:
GENTLEMEN:—During the past three years I have suffered considerably with **Eczema**, at times so that I was unable to attend to my work. I also suffered from **Indigestion**, and was badly run down. I tried various remedies without obtaining any relief until I was induced to try
DANA'S SARSAPARILLA
I have taken only two bottles and feel like a **new man. Pimples** and **blotches** have **entirely disappeared; Appetite first rate; Digestion good.** In fact I believe if I had not taken DANA'S I would **not be alive** now. Yours truly,
Herkimer, N. Y. E. A. WOLLABER.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Lex Davis, of Tyrone, is visiting friends and others in town.

Harry Ale, of Bellwood, was the guest of friends in town on Sunday last.

Mrs. Peter Copenhaver, of this place, is very ill at her home on Market street.

Melvin Jones, of Burnt Cabins, was the guest of relatives in town about Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. G. C. Hain and other teachers of this district attended the local institute at Rockhill an Saturday last.

Geo. Schmittle, of this place, returned from Harrisburg, where he had gone to see his son, John, installed as a page in the House.

De Forrest Harrison, who is employed at Sharpsburg, Mercer county, arrived home on Saturday morning last on a visit to parents and friends.

Miss Maud Neil, of Path Valley, Franklin county, who has been the guest of her brother and others in this place, started for home on Tuesday.

On account of the great scarcity of water some of the employees of the chair factory, have made only quarter to half time for some days past.

Quite a number of the wells in town are dry and the streams all frozen up. If a good thaw or rain does not soon come water will command a premium.

In conversation with D. H. Foster, proprietor of the Mount Union White Sand Works, we were informed that the orders were greater than could be filled at presenl.

Harry Taylor, of this place, has accepted a position as brakeman on the E. B. T. R. R., and is making preparations to move to Rockhill, which will be his headquarters in the future.

H. C. Kieferle, who has spent a vacation of six or seven weeks among relatives and friends in this place and vicinity started on Saturday morning last for the scene of his labors, New York.

The good sleighing of the past few weeks has been taken advantage of by nearly all who indulge in this recreation. The pupils of school No. 3 took an outing on Friday afternoon last and enjoyed themselves very much.

The meeting in the M. E. church, of this place, which began with watch-nigh services is still in progress. The meeting in the Presbyterian church which commenced with the week of prayer will close this evening.

The officers of Gen. Kane Post, No. 292, G. A. R., of this place, were installed on Tuesday last. The people generally not knowing that the installation was to be a public one, were not represented as well perhaps as might have been, had the fact been known.

Miss Maud Hunter, of this place, who returned home a few weeks ago, from a trip among friends in Pittsburg, Altoona and Tyrone, is lying seriously ill at her home in this place. Her condition has been so precarious that her brother, Harry, who is a despatcher in Pitts burgh, was sent for and arrived home on Friday evening last.

SMITH VALLEY.

The water supply in this valley is limited, as many of the wells are frozen up and the creek in many places frozen dry.

A great many potatoes have frozen in this section and we predict that the demand for planting purposes will be very great.

Caleb Wright has commenced hauling timber for his new barn. James Querry's mill, with Luden Dell as sawyer, will cut the timber.

The spelling "bee" at Sherman school house on Friday night last was a grand success. Miles Chilcote, the teacher, is a hustler, and when he puts his shoulder to the wheel things must move.

We are glad to note that Misses Lottie and Buelah Smith, daughters of R. P. Smith, have recovered from severe attacks of pneumonia, but sorry to state that Mrs. Smith still lingers with nervous affection. The family have the sympathy of all in their affiction.

D. L. Smith's hand is still improving.

Miss Lizzie McMullen is visiting Mrs. E. Beatty, of this valley.

The miserable disease, distemper, is raging through this vicinity.

Considerable hauling has been done in this valley since the snow fell.

Levi Wright, of Hare's valley, visited his mother on Sunday in Smith valley.

J. F. Wright and wife, who were visiting in New Jersey, have returned home.

There will be preaching in Bowman's chapel next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

We had a visitor to our valley last week in the person of Mrs. Ida Shultz, of Altoona.

Abraham Wright had a battle with a musk rat one day last week. It was eating his apples.

There are some boys in this valley if their parents don't take them in charge who will be fit subjects for the reformatory.

MILL CREEK.

Prof Swigart, of Normal College, called on friends last Friday.

Miss Bessie McDonald, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Miss Mary McDonald last Saturday and Sunday.

Peter Rupert, whose illness was reported through the items some few weeks ago, has recovered so as to be able to be out again.

Mrs. Johnston, of Newton Hamilton, Mrs. Miller and Miss Leah Fields, of Mapleton, were guests of relatives in this place last week.

Mr. McNaul, of Clearfield, who was visiting friends in Brady township, died on Friday morning after a short illness the result of a severe cold which terminated in pneumonia.

A wheel on a west bound freight bursted while crossing the stone bridge west of Mapleton and at the east end of Mill Creek jumped the track and ran to Coal Siding before the train was stopped. The damage done was light, two switches were broken and 280 bolts were cut.

A. P. Burnham lost his purse and quite a little sum of money one day last week but fortunately an honest man found it and returned it to the owner. Had Mr. Burnham been like the man we have just read about, he would have demanded interest for the time it was in the finder's possession.

On Monday the residence of James Yocum which is located about three miles from town on the road leading to Allensville was totally destroyed by fire. There was no one at home but Mrs. Yocum when the fire was discovered and she being an aged lady could do but little to check the fire. The house with all its contents was burned.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. D. C. Wilson visited friends in Huntingdon recently.

Misses Naomi and Mary Wilson visited friends in Mapleton last week.

Recent visitors were Prof. Giffin, J. B. Shuman and wife, Mrs. Monroe Green and Chas. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Heaton spent a few days with relatives and friends in McConnellstown and Huntingdon this week.

A public meeting in the interest of temperance will be held in the M. P. church here Saturday evening, January 28th. Speaking, singing, and an interesting program is being prepared. Come, everybody.

It was reported that seven families were to move from Cassville in the Spring but the latest version is that but one will leave, Rev. Adams, whose successor will move in as he moves out. So Cassville will not be boarded up this year.

The members of the W. C. T. U. are very busy making scrap books for the railroad boys. They have a cabin car which they supply with Bibles and literature. When they sent their first supply the men scrubbed the car and cleaned it up nicely, which shows their appreciation of our work.

H. M. Corbin, who is an expert paper hanger, is putting on the new paper at Otterbein church. This is the fifth church to undergo repairs during the past year in this neighborhood, owing in a great measure to the example of our energetic Methodist friends in building their beautiful new church.

Rev. J. A. Gebrett gives some very interesting information about Missouri, its climate and people. One of the strong characteristics of its many southern people is their intense hatred to the Union soldier, always speaking of those who receive pensions as "government paupers." Shame on the would-be aristocratic secesh!

TROUGH CREEK.

L. W. Pheasant is preparing to build a barn.

Elder Alderton, of West Virginia, preached at Pine Grove two nights of last week.

Messrs. Proughs and Bumgardners have the contract for logging off L. W. Pheasant's land.

Rev. Woodward is said, by judges, to have preached a very able sermon at Calvin on Sunday.

The saw mill was started last week just in time to save Oliver Swope renting another field for saw logs.

'Squire Pheasant and wife visited their brother-in-law, A. P. Dean, of Juniata township last Saturday.

Miss Lettie Greenland lost a piece of monkey fur about 6x28 inches between Calvin and Colfax. She will be very thankful if the finder will leave the same at Colfax postoffice.

Uncle Johnny Hazzard, as he was familiarly called, was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday night of last week and died on last Sunday night after having passed his 81st mile stone on life's journey. He was the last of a large family. He was a man of remarkable endurance and could work with as much ease as any man I ever saw, and being naturally witty could always manage to keep his associates in a good humor. He was married almost 50 years ago to Sophia Keith, to which union were born seven children, one of which died some 25 or 30 years ago. Four of his six living children and his wife were at his bedside when he passed away without a struggle. The funeral procession will leave the house on Thursday at 10 A M. Funeral services at Harmony chapel. Interment in Wright's cemetery. Old friend and neighbor, farewell!

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, .ings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New If you are unacquainted with the .. send 10 cents for a specimen copy.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

STARTLING SALE!

THOS. S. JOHNSTON'S

FAMOUS CLEARANCE SALE

Will commence Friday, Feb. 10th, and continue 10 days only.

IT WILL BE A GRAND SUCCESS.

No Sham, No Misrepresentation. We will have what we advertise. We expect a crowd. We will have it.

We will not give goods away, but will sell them to you at prices that will surprise and please you all. We will not advertise "GREAT SPECIAL BARGAINS" and when you come for them say, "WE ARE JUST OUT."

My Patrons shall not be Disappointed.

Notice a few of the many Bargains.

Fine unbleached muslin, yard wide, 20 yards for
Heavy unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Standard bleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Fine bleached Muslin, yard wide, 12 yards for
$1.00.
500 pieces Navy Blue Calico at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Standard Colored Calicos at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Best Light Calicos at 6c per yard.
One Lot Ladies' Corsets reduced from $1 and $1.25 to 69c.
" " " " 75c to 47c.
" " " to 23c.
Apron Ginghams at 5 and 6c per yard.

Lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Dress Shoes, $1.25.

Lot Ladies' Heavy Oil Grain Shoes at $1.25.

Great bargains in Ladies' Dress Shoes at $2, $2.50 and $3.00.
One lot Men's Dress Shoes, lace or congress, at $1.25 per pair.
" " Heavy Working Shoes at $1 per pair.
5,000 yards Crash, 6 yards for 25c.
2,900 yards Linen Crash, 3 yards for 25c.

DRESS GOODS.

For want of space we will not try to tell you of the wondersul Bargains in this department, but will ask you to kindly visit this department and if you do not find Dress Goods at prices lower than ever before we are mistaken.

REMNANT COUNTER.

Just a word is sufficient. The grand success of this counter in my former clearance sales speaks for itself. Do not miss it.

Table Linens.

Bleached and Red Table Linens from 23c to $1 per yard.

White Goods and Scrims.

We have just opened an immense stock of White Goods and Scrims at Rock Bottom prices.

IMPORTANT.

We had a very successful year in the sale of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, Blankets, Shawls and Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, but what we have left we will make go at prices so low that you cannot help but grasp this golden opportunity and secure what you may need at amazingly low prices. This will be your last chance to secure new styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at your own price.

BEAR IN MIND,

The important features of this great and famous sale will be that you shall be waited on promptly, receive the full value for your money and not be disappointed. We will not advertise one thing and give you another.

What is to Your Benefit is to our Success.

DO NOT FORGET THE DATE,

TEN DAYS,

Commencing Friday, Feb 10, 1893.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan. 26, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Local institute at the railroad school house in Union township next Saturday.

—Dwelling houses in Mapleton to rent. For particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Miss Mattie Robley left Monday evening on a visit to friends in Blair county.

—John A. Brumbaugh and J. B. Montgomery spent Sunday with friends in Altoona.

—The regular monthly meeting of the borough council ought to be held next Monday.

—Elliott Robley, jr., and wife, of Altoona, spent a portion of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—W. D. Cree, of this place, left on Friday evening last for Braddock, where he has secured employment.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Mrs. Belle Freed, of Union county, arrived in Mapleton yesterday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. James Montgomery.

—Miss Bertha Civils, of Altoona, spent a few days of the past week in Mapleton, the guest of R. C. Yocum's family.

—The postmaster of Williamsport and four of his carriers are precisely of the same weight, the scales balancing at 161 pounds.

—Rev. M. L. Smith was unable to fill his appointment at this place last Sunday. We hope for his speedy restoration to health.

—Men's felt boots with buckle rubbers for only $2.10 at George W. Yocum's Huntingdon. Reliable goods at reasonable prices.

—Less than four weeks remain until the time for holding borough and township elections. Select only the best men for local offices.

—Mrs. Sarah Shultz, of Marklesburg, died yesterday morning aged 87 years. She was the mother of Mrs. M. R. Brenneman, of Union township.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The Mapleton Sand company's works which have been closed for some time on account of the freezing weather, was able to resume operations this morning.

—A wonderful protracted meeting is in progress in the M. E. church in Saltillo. There have been 28 conversions and Monday night there were 41 at the altar. The church is crowded nightly.

—Preaching services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Services will also be held continuously during next week, commencing with Tuesday evening Jan. 31st.

—For Rent.—Intending to relinquish blacksmithing, I will rent my blacksmith shop in Mapleton and use of tools to a reliable man. For further particulars call on or address W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—We have recently heard some complaints that limbs of trees along certain roads in Union township have so overlapped each other as to make the hauling of a load of hay almost impossible. The supervisors should give this matter their attention.

—The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. Jacob Walls, of Smith valley, died last Monday afternoon. About a year ago she was seriously ill but recovered and seemed to be in usual health. On the 13th inst. she had a relapse, her ailment being heart disease, which terminated as above stated. She was aged 75 years, 8 months and 5 days. The remains will be interred in the Hampson grave yard, north of town, this morning. A year ago yesterday her husband died. The bereaved friends have the sympathy of the community.

—Joseph Bowers, who several years ago made regular trips through this county buying rags and selling stationary, died at the state lunatic hospital, Harrisburg, on the 16th inst. He was aged 57 years.

—January has been remarkable for cold weather and cold wave signals are being displayed to-day. Nevertheless, warm weather will be here in a comparatively short time. There is nothing startling in that statement but if you want to read our clearance sale announcement No sham. We have just what we advertise. Dont forget the date. Thos. S. Johnston.

—Have you seen "Godey's for February? If you haven't get a copy by all means. "Godey's America's First" is undoubtedly in the front rank and each month presents a rich literary treat. Price $3.00 a year, or 25 cents per number. For sale at news booths or on trains. Yearly subscriptions received at this office. We will furnish you the ITEM and "Godey's" for $3.40 per year.

—A very pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of John P. Smith in Smith valley, last Monday, the occasion being the 55th anniversary of that gentleman's birth. A large number of friends assembled to congratulate him and he was the recipient of many useful and valuable presents. Mrs. Smith and her daughters prepared sumptuously for the occasion and about three score persons partook of the festivities. The ITEM joins in wishing Mr. Smith many returns of his anniversary.

—Saturday night about two dozen students from the State college went on a racket to Pine Grove Mills. After terrorizing half the town they invaded the Methodist church, broke up a religious meeting in progress at the time and sent the people home panic-stricken. A suffocating powder was thrown around and some of the worshipers had to be carried home because of the loss of consciousness. None of the students were recognized. The trustees will endeavor to hunt down and punish the perpetrators.

—The following officers of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., were installed for the current term last evening by District President, W. A. Crotsley: C. H. Hooper, president; R. N. McCarl, vice president; H. E. Himes, M. of F.; B. F. Moore, conductor; A. H. Stever, recording secretary; J. A. Brumbaugh, financial secretary; John A. Toomey, treasurer; I. N. Swope, assistant secretary; W. D. Grainey, inspector; E. G. Rex, guard; M. L. Rex, chaplain; B. F. White, trustee; L. L. Parker, R. H. Brumbaugh, J. Melvin Miller, and R. L. McDonald, sentinels. The Camp is in excellent condition and the attendance good.

—A little story concerning G. Dorsey Wood, the affable right-hand man in B. O'Connor & Sons' store, has reached our ears. Mr. Wood had an invitation to a turkey roast in Trough Creek valley, and boasted considerably of how he proposed to demolish the bird. Last Sunday he and his wife and another lady started with great expectations for Trough Creek. By some means there had been a confusion of dates and when they reached the objective point no turkey dinner awaited them. Disappointment took the place of expectations. The ladies insist it was Dorsey's fault and he is just as confident it was no mistake of his. It isn't safe to mention turkey to Dorsey.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company is turning out quite a number of passenger conductors at the school of preparation at the Union station these days, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*. They are constantly summoning freight conductors from the various divisions in order to put them through the course of instruction necessary in order to test their knowledge of handling a passenger train with safety and dispatch. They are supposed to know all about the moving of trains, signals and other transportation matters, and this schooling tests them in mathematics and clerical work connected with the service as a passenger conductor. A knowledge of the classification of tickets, the railroad connections of the Pennsylvania lines, the cancelling of the pasteboards and other complications in this branch is requisite. This requires no little application and study and frequently the candidate for elevation from the freight ranks signifies his willingness to remain in his present position.

—The children of the U. B. Sunday school enjoyed a sled ride on Saturday last.

—A sledding party consisting of Miss Lizzie Evans, Miss Hearn, S. A. Anderson, wife and daughter Maud, Wesley Wright and family enjoyed the hospitality of Levi Wright's family a few hours on Monday evening.

—In another column appears the prospectus of Demorest's Family Magazine. Demorest's occupies a high moral plain and no better reading matter can be placed in the hands of the members of the family than Demorest's. Specimen copies may be seen at this office and subscriptions will be received here.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

School Report.

The report of the borough schools' for the fourth month is as follows:

No. 1 School—Miss Fannie Isenberg, Tch'r.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance,	19	20	39
Average "	16	17	33
Per Cent. of "	90	87	89

Following are the pupils who missed no time during month: Charley Chilcoat, Jesse Swope, James Homon, Walter Gladfelter, Walter Lamberson, Ludema Shore, Annie Lamberson, Olie Lamberson, Effie Wise, Lottie Skipper, Ada McDonald, Lulu McCarl, Lomie White. Visitors, 24.

No. 2 School—E. G. Rex, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	21	24	45
Average "	19	20	39
Per cent. of "	91	83	87

The following pupils missed no time during month: Bennie Barkley, Bruce Yocum, Edward McCarl, James Fisher, John A. McHugh, Loren Neice, Philip McDonald, Scott Wagner, Wilbur Yocum, Ada Wood, Annie Fisher, Bertha Hooper, Bessie Neice, Maud Homon Myrtle Wise, Myrtle Wright. Visitors, 24.

No. 3 School—R. S. Henderson, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	18	13	31
Average "	16	10	26
Per cent. of	92	79	85

The following pupils missed no time during month: Oscar Wilson, Albert Himes, Martin L. Wilson, J. Lee Rex, C. W. Swope, Ray S. Godard, Elaine Yocum, Howard Himes, Howard Barkley, Levi F. Himes, Ettie McDonald. Visitors, 19.

No. 4 School—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	12	8	20
Average "	11	6	17
Per cent. of "	90	85	87

The following pupils missed no time during month: Alda Parker, Minerva Wilson, Prudie Miller, A. B. Baker, E. E. Godard, Lewis C. Dysart, Joseph S. Wilson and John G. Hooper. Visitors, 4.

Local Institute.

A teachers' local institute will be held at the Railroad school house on Saturday, January 28, 1893. This will be the first in Union township for this school year. All are invited to attend and the teacher, A. G. Thompson, solicits especially the patrons of his district. Following is the programme for the day's service:

Devotional Exercise.

Whispering—M. C. Chilcote, Flora Himes.

Text Books—E. Guy Rex, S. L. Glasgow.

How to Instruct Little Folks—Fannie Isenberg.

Vocal Music—A. G. Thompson.

The Truant Boy—I. N. Swope.

Mental Arithmetic—L. R. Smith.

Geography—M. B. Wright, Miss Evans.

Information Talks—E. U. Hamilton.

Physiology—Allie Greenland, J. H. Tate.

Busy Work—Mary E. Smith, J. W. Tate.

How to Study—A. M. Smith.

Discipline—J. O. Smith.

Recitation, How to Secure It—R. S. Henderson.

Little Things—J. G. Dell.

A Merry Sledding Party.

On Tuesday morning, the 19th, M. L. Rex employed Nelson Boring to take his Sunday school class, consisting of eight of Mapleton's young ladies out sledding. After getting everything ready they started down through Jack's Narrows via Mount Union, out to Shirleysburg, where, through the kindness of the matron, Mrs. Heeter, of the alms house, they were shown through the building the population of which is only 36 at this time. There are some pitiful cases in the house, and the young ladies learned a valuable lesson, and no doubt will appreciate the blessings they enjoy better in the future than ever in the past. From here we went to Orbisonia where we were entertained at the home of L. S. Swope, Mrs. Swope having prepared a royal dinner for us. Did we enjoy it? Well, ask the ladies or Nelson and we will be satisfied with their verdict. After dinner we were shown through the town and Rockhill Furnace by Mr. Swope. We then started home by way of Three Springs, Saltillo and Hare's valley, stopping for refreshments and fun at the House of Henry Stever. All enjoyed the warm stove as some had got pretty well frost bitten, after which we started for home arriving in Mapleton about 9 o'clock. The trip was made without any mishap and all enjoyed themselves. The only thing we regret is that we did not note how many pieces the ladies sang on the trip.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 21.

Population, 385.

Last consecutive number, 1075.

Ten head of cattle were purchased this week.

Blair county sent us an inmate on Thursday.

No. 247 was released on maximum sentence yesterday.

York county added one to our number on Thursday.

The radiator in the barber shop has received a coat of paint.

Several Bermuda Easter lillies are blooming in the green house.

Machinist H. H. Lane is putting locks on the cells in Ward B.

Thirty visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

The windows in the bath house have been repaired by the carpenters.

Both ice houses are now filled; also the large refrigerator in the kitchen.

Twenty-six boys were paroled this week and two were finally discharged.

The machinists have completed the heating apparatus in the new brush shop.

While coming to the Reformatory on Monday Chaplain Forgeus froze both ears.

About 250 gallons of soft soap are manufactured and consumed by the institution weekly.

The shirt factory shipped 93 dozen shirts this week and received orders for 192 dozen.

Inmate No. 888 fell from the second floor of the brush shop to the first, a distance of about 15 feet, but was not seriously injured.

Inmate No. 994, who on December 11, 1892, lost his speech, had an operation performed Thursday of this week by Dr. Fay, of Altoona, which resulted in the recovery of his speech.

The brick makers have completed another kiln of bricks and will commence burning on Monday of next week. The kiln contains about 135,000 bricks.

M. Wilson McClaughry, of Chicago, son of R. W. McClaughry, formerly General Superintendent of the Reformatory, visited the institution on Monday. We learn that he is making a tour of the country for the World's Fair, stopping in the principal cities and taking pictures of the leading buildings, which will be published in book form.

William Siers, our efficient and obliging cook, accompanied by a friend from Huntingdon, indulged in a sleigh ride on Sunday, and while driving near the railroad, the horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the occupants out and breaking the shafts of the sleigh. Mr. Siers was very much frightened and said that it was his first sleigh ride this winter and it would be the last one. We are pleased to state, however, that both parties escaped uninjured.

Attention, Old Soldiers.

There will be a free oyster supper at the close of the Post meeting Feb. 3d, 1893, for all members in good standing. If you are in arrears one dollar will make you good on the books. Forty cents a year will pay your dues. Don't say no, not until after the supper. The supper is gotten up especially for your benefit.

B. O'CONNOR,
M. L. REX,
Committee.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

11 16 j.

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The Ex-President Dies After a Brief Illness.

President-Elect Cleveland Attends His Funeral in Ohio.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, died of neuralgia of the heart, at his home near Fremont, Ohio, at 11 o'clock, a few nights ago, after a brief illness.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Jr., Webb C. Hayes and Miss Frances Hayes, the ex-President's children, were with him at the time he died. Scott Hayes, another son, had been summoned from Cincinnati, but failed to arrive before his father's death.

Sketch of His Career.

Rutherford Burchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. The founder of the American branch of his family was George Hayes, a blacksmith and carpenter, who left Scotland in 1680 and settled in Windsor, Conn.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born three months after the death of his father. His uncle, Sardis Birchard, superintended his education. He was sent to Kenyon College, and was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio. He afterward attended a course of law lectures in Harvard College, and was admitted to the Bar at Marietta, Ohio, in 1845. Shortly after he began to practice his profession at Fremont, Ohio, having entered into partnership with Mr. Ralph P. Buckland, of that town. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he in time acquired a fair practice.

In 1856 he was nominated for Judge of Common Pleas, but declined the nomination. In 1858, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant by the death of Judge Hart, he was unexpectedly elected by the City Council to fill the vacancy, and in 1859 was re-elected by the people for a full term, running 500 votes ahead of his ticket. He held this office until the spring of 1861.

The attack on Fort Sumpter called Mr. Hayes to arms. Judge Mathews and Mr. Hayes raised a regiment which was called the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Colonel Hayes was promoted to brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek," to take rank from October 19, 1864, and was brevetted major general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

In 1864 Mr. Hayes was elected to Congress and he was re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio, his opponent being Allen G. Thurman, and was elected. He was renominated for Governor in 1869, and was again successful, his opponent this time being United States Senator George H. Pendleton. Soon after the close of his second gubernatorial term he was again nominated for Congress in Cincinnati and defeated by General Banning In June, 1875, he was once more nominated for Governor, and after a hot canvass defeated William Allen by a majority of 5544.

At the National Republican Convention which met in Cincinnati in 1876 Mr. Hayes was nominated for President on the seventh ballot, his principal opponent being James G. Blaine. The election which followed the nomination was the occasion of a grave crisis in the history of the country. Two sets of returns on Presidential electors were received from the State of Florida, three from Louisiana, two from Oregon and two from South Carolina. On the face of the original returns from the various States the Democratic candidates had received 203 of the 369 electoral votes and Hayes 166.

The election turned on the twenty-one contested votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida and one vote contested in Oregon.

The Constitution provides that the Vice-President shall count the Electoral votes in the presence of the members of both Houses of Congress. The acting Vice-President was a Republican. The Senate was also Republican. The House was Democratic.

A law was enacted providing for the creation of an Electoral Commission to be composed of two Democrats and three Republicans from the Senate, three Democrats and two Republicans from the House, and four Justices of the Supreme Court, two Democrats and two Republicans. The Justices were to select another member of the Supreme Court Bench, who would thus hold the balance of power.

The Democrats who voted for the bill expected that David Davis, of Illinois, would be the fifth Justice on the Commission and the fifteenth and last member of that body. Davis was elected to the United States Senate, resigned his Justiceship and became ineligible. Joseph Bradley, of New Jersey, became the balance of power. He was a Republican.

The vote on each contested question in the Commission was eight to seven in favor of the Republican position.

Both parties being pledged to abide by the decision, this resulted in the declaration of Hayes's election by an electoral majority of one vote.

On the expiration of his term Mr. Hayes retired to his home at Fremont, Ohio. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College, Harvard, Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities.

He was made Senior Vice-Commander of of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commander of the Ohio Commandery of the same Order; the first President of the Society of the Army of West Virginia and President of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers' Association.

Later he became President of the John F. Slater Educational Fund, one of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, President of the National Prison Reform Association and active member of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, a Trustee of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio; of the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; of Mount College at Alliance, Ohio, and of several other charitable and educational institutions.

His marriage took place in 1852, when he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, the daughter of Dr. James Webb, a prominent physician of Chillicothe, Ohio. His wife died in June, 1889. Her death prostrated the General.

Physically General Hayes was a powerful man, weighing between 180 and 190 pounds. His friends say that he was able even late in life to jump any fence upon which he could place his hands, that he was a splendid horseman and a capital shot, and that he could cut a good swath in any granger's meadow.

The Funeral Exercises.

Business was suspended at Fremont, Ohio, and the schools were closed, on account of the funeral of ex-President Hayes, which took place during the afternoon. Many public and private buildings were draped with black, and displayed flags at half mast and other evidences of mourning. Thousands of persons went to the Hayes residence at Spiegel Grove during the morning to view the body of the dead. On the dead man's breast rested the decoration of Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, and on the left lapel of the dress coat the decoration of the Army of West Virginia. At nine o'clock the children of the public schools marched there in procession.

President-elect Cleveland arrived at 11:25 o'clock on the Lake Shore train. He was accompanied only by his Private Secretary. The train was two hours late, and a great crowd had assembled to see Mr. Cleveland. Company K of the Sixteenth Regiment was drawn up in two lines, extending from the train to the carriage. Between these lines Mr. Cleveland was escorted by Colonel H. C. Corbin, followed by Webb and Birchard Hayes, and members of the committee of funeral arrangements. Mr. Cleveland was at once driven to the Hayes residence. The guest was given rooms on the second floor.

The wide rooms of the mansion were filled with a distinguished company when the simple funeral services began at two o'clock.

In the south parlor and the large bedchamber in the rear of it were President-elect Grover Cleveland and the members of President Harrison's Cabinet, representatives of the United States Senate and House, and officers of the Army and Navy. The members of the family were also seated there.

The Rev. J. L. Albritton of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fremont, standing between the doors of the parlors in the expansive hall, read the 23d Psalm, after a hymn, and was followed in prayer by President J. W. Bashford, D. D., who some forty-five years ago united in marriage Lucy Webb and Rutherford Burchard Hayes in Chillicothe, Ohio. Another hymn, the Lord's Prayer repeated impressively and the simple solemn services at the house were over. The remains were then taken to Oakwood Cemetery. The order in which the funeral procession moved was as follows: Honorary pall bearers, Hon. Charles Foster, Governor William McKinley, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain; Senator Calvin S. Brice, Major E. C. Dawes, General Wager Swayne, General M. F. Force and Hon. W. E. Haynes; members of the family; ex-President Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Hon. William Henry Smith, the nearest friend of the dead; members of the Cabinet; Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller, Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, and Secretaries Noble and Rusk; representatives of the United States Senate; a delegation of the House of Representatives; representatives of the officers of the Army: Colonel Henry C. Corbin, General J. C. Breckenridge, General George D. Ruggles, General M. L. Luddington, Captain Tesker N. Bliss, of General Schofield's staff; representatives of the United States Navy; Captain Howell, Commanders Dickens and Houston; representatives of the several commanderies of the Loyal Legion; officers and ex-officers of the Regimental Association of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; officers and ex-officers of the G. A. R. of Ohio; Governor William Kinley's staff; members of the General Assembly of Ohio, and all the civil officers of the State in the order of precedence. Then followed the municipal officers of Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky.

The military escort, consisting of the Cleveland Military Troop, the Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G., and Battery D of Toledo, was commanded by Colonel H. S. Bunker. Members of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans not otherwise assigned comprised part of the escort. The post of honor was held by the First Troop of Cavalry of Cleveland, of which Webb C. Hayes is a member. The body bearers were eight members of General Hayes's old Twenty-third Regiment. The Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion was represented.

After the brief and simple ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, all that was mortal of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was committed to the tomb.

The distinguished mourners were driven to town, whence Mr. Cleveland went to Toledo to spend the night, the Cabinet officers returned to Washington immediately after the funeral, and Governor McKinley and his Legislative and official party went back to Columbus in their special train.

NEARLY BEHEADED.

Awful Scene at a Murderer's Hanging in Scotland.

A horrible scene occurred at Glasgow, Scotland, at the execution of William McEwan for the murder of a woman at West Pollokshiels.

McEwan, after attempting the crime, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The doctors succeeded in saving him for the gallows, although his neck was left in a very weak condition.

The condemned man walked without apparent fear to the gallows, and the rope was adjusted. When the bolt was drawn the wretched man's head was nearly torn off, and blood gushed out over his body and the gallows.

PEASANTS MOWED DOWN.

Eight Sicilians Killed and Twenty Wounded in a Battle.

About six hundred peasants, men and women, proceeded to seize and squat upon lands belonging to the Commune at Termini, Sicily, claiming the soil as their own. The authorities ordered the intruders to depart, but the latter paid no attention to the notice.

Then the gendarmes were called upon to eject the squatters. The peasants resisted and a fierce struggle ensued.

The gendarmes fired upon the peasants, killing eight of them and wounding twenty. A number of peasants were taken prisoners and the others fled to the interior swearing vengeance.

THE NEXT SENATE.

New Faces in the Upper Branch of the Coming Congress.

Smith, New Jersey; Lodge, Massachusetts; White, California.

There will be a number of new faces in the United States Senate when it convenes in March to witness the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, and the installation of Adlai E. Stevenson as its own presiding officer. Below are given pictures and biographical sketches of three of the most recent additions: James Smith, Jr., whom the Legislative caucus of New Jersey Democrats selected to succeed Senator Rufus Blodgett; Henry Cabot Lodge, who has been elected by the Massachusetts Legislature a successor to Senator Henry L. Dawes, and Stephen M. White, the Californian lawyer just chosen to succeed Senator Felton by a majority of one on joint Legislative ballot.

JAMES SMITH, JR.

James Smith, Jr., was born in Newark, N. J., and was educated at private schools in his native city up to the time he went to college at Wilmington, Del. After graduating he located in New York in the dry goods business, his father having been in this line for many years in the same city. He did not like the business, however, and soon returned to Newark, where he engaged in the manufacturing of patent and enamelled leather. To-day he is the sole owner of the largest concern in that line of business in the country. Smith's first office was that of Councilman, having been elected in 1883, when the Council was a tie. The ward he ran in was Republican; he was elected. He at once became a leader, and in the following fall refused a unanimous nomination for Mayor. He has had offered to him every office in the gift of the people of his city, county and State, but has always declined to accept any office except that of President of the Newark Board of Public Works. Mr. Smith is no orator, but talks well. He has a dignified and easy manner, and is as shrewd as any of them in dealing with men. His gray hair gives him an appearance older than his actual age. Personally he is popular and naturally amiable. He is married and has several children.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850. He was graduated from Harvard in 1871, and from the Law School three years later. In 1875 he received the degree of Ph. D. for his thesis on the land law of Anglo-Saxons. He was university lecturer on American history from 1876 to 1879, and about the same time edited the North American Review. He served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1880 and 1881. For two years he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880 and 1884. He was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1884, but was elected in 1886, and subsequently re-elected. Mr. Lodge has been an Overseer of Harvard College since 1884, and he is a member of various scientific and historical societies. He has published several books, among them being "Life and Letters of George Cabot," "Short History of English Colonies in America," "Life of Alexander Hamilton," "Life of Daniel Webster," and "Studies in History."

STEPHEN M. WHITE.

Stephen M. White is an eminent lawyer and persuasive orator. On more than one occasion in National Convention of the Democratic Party his impassionate eloquence has drawn the eyes of the entire country to the Golden State. Mr. White was born in the city of San Francisco January 19, 1853. His whole life, except short periods devoted to travel, has been spent within the borders of his native State. Since 1874 he has made his home in Los Angeles, and has at various times served that county as District Attorney, State Senator, and in other important positions. As a public man Mr. White officiated as Chairman of two State Conventions of his party, and in the Senatorial struggle of 1890 he received the complimentary vote of the Democratic Party for United States Senator.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

LONDON has 60,000 telephones.

FRANCE has a public debt of $7,000,000,000.

SMALLPOX prevails in Washington and Oregon.

BRADSTREET'S notes a general gain in prices of products.

EARTHQUAKES, blizzards and small-pox are prevalent in Japan.

RICH coal discoveries are reported in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico.

THEY opened soup kitchens in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the cold snap.

CANADA'S Council will issue new currency to the legal limit, $10,000,000.

THE debt of the Dominion of Canada, June 30, 1892, was $241,131,434.

A THOUSAND claims have been staked in the opal fields at Opaline, Idaho.

THE School of the Chicago Art Institute has an attendance of 600 pupils.

A BILL to legalize cremation has been presented in the German Reichstag.

MESS pork has risen from about $14 last year to $20 and $21.50 a barrel.

SOME 35,000 lambs are being fed and fattened in the Cache la Poudre Valley, Col., this season.

FORTY-TWO passengers were killed last year on the railroads of Pennsylvania, and 658 injured.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER promises that New York City shall have an uptown postoffice.

THE Canadian tariff of canal tolls for 1893 puts an end to discrimination against American interests.

THE trustees of Findlay, Ohio, have shut off the supply of natural gas of all the glass factories in the town.

FOREIGN Governments have appropriated nearly $6,000,000 for representation at the Chicago World's Fair.

THE Philadelphia Postoffice is embarrassed by a great increase of mail matter without sufficient clerks.

THE Economite Society of Pennsylvania will largely abandon farming and turn its attention more to manufacturing.

KALISPELL, the principal town in the newly opened Flathead Reservation in Montana, already has a population of 2000.

COMMISSIONER RAUM estimates that an appropriation of $172,000,000 will be necessary to pay pensions during the fiscal year ending June, 1894.

OUR exports to the Latin-American countries for eleven months of 1892 were about $7,500,000 in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1891.

PHILADELPHIA firms are withdrawing their applications for space at the World's Fair because they can get no information about space allowed them.

ANARCHISTS are extremely active in Germany and France, hoping to profit by the mining troubles in the one country and the Panama scandal in the other.

THERE was a gain of $7,000,000 in the collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year over the receipts for the corresponding period of the last year

THE ice in the bays and sounds of New Jersey from Barnegat to Cape May has killed thousands of bushels of planted oysters in private beds. Most of them are frozen in the heavy ice, which will carry them away when a thaw comes. It is estimated that fully 70,000 bushels have been killed.

ANOTHER transcontinental line has been added to the list by the completion of the Great Northern. A through train service between St. Paul and Seattle will be arranged at once. The new line is 1785 miles long and is said to be 126 miles shorter from the East to the Pacific tidewater than any other route.

THE largest freight car ever built has been turned out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Altoona, Penn. It is to be used to transport from Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, to Chicago the 124 ton cannon being manufactured at the works of the Krupp Gun Company at Essen, Prussia, for exhibition at the World's Fair This car practically consists of two cars, with eight pairs of wheels each, joined by an iron bridge, thus presenting the appearance of one long car, with sixteen pairs of wheels.

ABNORMAL COLD IN EUROPE

Wood Fires Kept Burning in the Streets of St. Petersburg.

Abnormly cold weather is prevailing all over Europe. Snow fell for three days and the mercury reached the lowest point known for years. Races were to have been run on the course at Monte Carlo, but the snow and cold weather have compelled their postponement.

The weather throughout England is intensely cold. In Russia the mercury is reported to have fallen sixty-nine degrees Centigrade below zero, and in Siberia to seventy-nine degrees below zero. Wood fires are kept burning in the streets of St. Petersburg for the benefit of wayfarers. Even the double windows of houses are coated with ice. In the south of Russia the mercury indicates forty-five degrees of frost.

An army of men is employed in the streets of Berlin clearing away the snow. So far they have been able to clear passes only in the leading streets. All suburban traffic is suspended.

Navigation on the Baltic has almost ceased. The pontoon bridges on the Rhine have been hauled in. In some parts of Hungary the thermometer is fifty-two degrees below zero Centigrade.

In Constantinople tramcars and cabs have stopped running and snow has blocked all traffic in the suburbs. Even telegraphic communication in Turkey is generally interrupted. Many deaths from the cold have been reported.

SEARCH for treasure on the wreck of the British frigate Huzzar, sunk in Hell Gate, off New York City, more than a hundred years ago, has been abandoned, and the Little Giant Huzzar Wrecking Company's affairs have been wound up. Result, expenditures, $14,900; receipts, two guineas of 1760 and 1766 sold for $2100, and a box of junk brought $170.

CARLISLE RESIGNS.

The Kentucky Senator Will Enter Cleveland's Cabinet.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Senator John G. Carlisle's long expected letter resigning his seat in the United States Senate in order to accept the Treasury portfolio in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was received at noon a few days ago by Governor Brown, of Kentucky. It reads:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1893.

Hon. John Young Brown, Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.:

I hereby resign the office of Senator from the State of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 4th day of February, 1893. Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Governor Brown transmitted the letter immediately to the Legislature in a special message, and it was entered in the journal of each house.

DURING the late severe weather in Oregon, Chinese pheasants became so loaded down with sleet as to be unable to fly, and scores of them were caught. Alive they brought $10 a pair in the market.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

3			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 30	@	$2 32½
Medium, 1892, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Pea, 1892, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 50	@	2 60
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 73½	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	30	@	33
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	31	@	33
Western, seconds	27	@	29
Western, thirds	24	@	25
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	27	@	28
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	24	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	21	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	24	@	25½
Welsh tubs, 2ds	21	@	23
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	26	@	28
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	20	@	23
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	20	@	23
W. Factory, seconds	17	@	18
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	16	@	16½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¾	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¾	@	—
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	11½
Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7½
Part skims, common	4	@	5
Full skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	40	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	34	@	35
Limed—State,	31	@	32
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.	7	@	10
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb.	7	@	9
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	21½	@	24
1891, prime	16	@	21
1892, common to good	18	@	21
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	15
Western, per lb	14	@	14½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	12	@	—
Western per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@	1 13
Western, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.			
Turkeys—Jersey, per lb	16	@	17
Chickens—Phila., per lb	16	@	18
Western, per lb	12	@	13
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	11	@	13
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	12	@	16
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Squabs—Dark, per doz	3 00	@	—
White, per doz	4 00	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 50	@	2 63
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	—	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	8 00	@	12 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
State, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	—	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 35	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	81½	@	83¾
Rye—State	58	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	64	@	66
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39	@	40½
Oats—No. 2 White	39½	@	39¾
Mixed Western	37	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	62½
Lard—City Steam	—	@	10.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7½	@	10
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 70
Lambs, per lb	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	7 75	@	8 00
Dressed	9	@	11

THE COUNTRY SHIVERED.

A Cold Snap Which Broke All Previous Records.

The Entire South Seriously Affected by the Severe Weather.

For a good many years to come all cold snaps will be compared with the one of 1893. It has broken all previous records. While it lasted one could hardly place his finger on the map of the United States or Canada and find a place where water would not freeze if it was left out of doors. The temperature reached the freezing point clear to the middle of Florida. And that is mighty cold weather for Florida. The mercury registered fifty-six degrees in Key West. That is an unheard of temperature there, and is bound to play the mischief with oranges. At other places along the Gulf of Mexico they were worse off. At Mobile and Pensacola it was eight degrees below the freezing point on the same day, and it was only six degrees warmer at New Orleans.

The centre of the cold wave was over Eastern Tennessee. At Knoxville it reached ten degrees below zero. That simply smashes all previous records into little bits. Northern Georgia and Alabama had minus weather, too. At Atlanta, Ga., it was eight degrees above zero, which means that business was practically suspended. Norfolk (Va.) thermometers showed four degrees below zero.

It would seem that the Northwest had parted with all its cold weather. But it hadn't. At St. Vincent, which is usually one of the coldest places in the United States, it was thirty-two degrees below zero. At Duluth it was ten degrees below. Chicago has been catching it, too. It was eight degrees below zero there, and there are probably few places on earth as cold as Chicago is when the mercury is below zero. So it will be seen that the whole country united with New York in one grand shiver. There was no place one can go to escape the cold.

Not since 1835 have the bays and harbors on Long Island Sound been so completely frozen over. The waters of Oyster Bay were practically sealed up, and there was a field of ice as far as the eye could reach. For the first time in the history of the bay, what is known as the "Gut," a narrow neck where the water coursed through like a mill race, was frozen solid.

The Hudson River was frozen over solid from Tarrytown, N. Y., to Nyack, a distance of 3½ miles. Numerous men and boys made the trip safely across the river, both walking and skating.

All mails were late in arriving at New York City, for, though it was cold in New York, it was colder and the storms were more severe outside the city. From north, south, east and west came reports of railroad blockades. The Chicago mail was four hours late. The mail from the west via the Pennsylvania Railroad was five hours late. The mails from the south were in an almost equally delayed state, being later than they had been before in years.

The effect of the severe weather was felt in every channel of communication at Philadelphia. River navigation was almost at a standstill. No boats were moving in the Delaware except the ferryboats, iceboats and tugs. Vessels ready to put to sea were ice-bound, and in some cases the crews have been discharged.

Never in the history of the Central South had there been so much suffering from cold weather as during this "snap." All rivers have been blocked with ice and snow, rendering passage over them impossible. Many trains were late, and some were abandoned by their suffering crews. The most intense suffering was prevalent among mountain people. The snow was from ten inches to three feet deep in Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Eastern Kentucky, and all kinds of labor were suspended.

Not for thirty years had there been such severe weather as prevailed in Tennessee. The united efforts of the Knoxville officials and church members were utilized to aid the poor. The Cumberland River was frozen from bank to bank More than a dozen persons were frozen to death.

After three winters that scarcely deserve the name, the Northwest is now experiencing one of the old-fashioned kind. January has beaten the record for intense and sustained cold weather. For four years the new year has found the ground clear of snow and every lake and stream open. The cold has, however, been entirely without the blizzard feature, although it has in many cases been forty degrees below zero.

Dispatches from all parts of Wisconsin report the coldest weather for years. In Milwaukee it was fourteen degrees below. At Sparta the mercury froze solid at forty below; at Whitehall it was forty-five below; Lacrosse, thirty-six; Medford, forty-two; Neenah, twenty-eight; Watertown, thirty; Kaukaun, thirty-five. The Winnebago Indians on the reservation near Black River Falls are suffering terribly.

Senator Brice's representatives at Lima, Ohio, received a telegram telling them to distribute to the destitute and suffering poor 100 tons of coal and 190 barrels of flour.

In Florida, where, even at this season, the luxurious warmth of the tropics and the fragrance of orange groves are usually enjoyed, it was below the freezing point, except in the most southern part of the State. The only other spots where anything like warmth may be found are in Southwestern Texas, Key West and the extreme southern coast of the Pacific Ocean.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

An English Teacher Kills Wife, Child and Self.

Intense excitement was caused at Hove, England, a suburb of Brighton, and in Brighton itself, by the discovery of a triple tragedy at the former place. Arthur Black, a teacher of classics and matnematics, his wife and his son, aged two years, were found dead in their homes by some of the neighbors. The child had been stabbed in the neck. The body of Mrs. Black, with the head terribly bruised, was lying on the floor in a room above that in which the body of her son was found. She had apparently been beaten to death with a hammer. There was no wound visible on Black's body. On a table beside him were a bloody hammer and a tableknife, also bearing blood-stains, and a bottle that had contained poison was standing on a chair beside the table. It is the general opinion that Black murdered his wife and child and then committed suicide by taking poison.

PANAMA DONNOISEURS at Paris have formed a new company and will apply for aid to France, the United States and to Colombia.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AT Trenton George T. Werts was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey.

THE long-continued cold spell was broken, the thermometer showing a marked rise in temperature in the East.

IT is announced that Monsignor Satolli is to reside in New York.

THE steamship City of Atlanta, of the Old Dominion line, caught fire at her winter dock in the East River, and burned to the water's edge in midstream, New York City, making a magnificent spectacle. Loss, about $100,000.

THE debate between representatives of Harvard and Yale at Cambridge, Mass., was won by Harvard.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio express train crashed into the rear end of the Newark local train on the Pennsylvania road, at the coal shoot on the meadows, midway between Marion and Harrison, in New Jersey. Two persons were killed and ten passengers were injured.

JUSTICE BARTLETT, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in refusing the application for a mandamus to compel Mr. Gleason to turn over the Mayor's office of Long Island City to Mr. Sanford, says that neither man is Mayor, and that President Claven, of the Aldermen, should act until Mr. Sanford can qualify.

HUGH F. DEMPSEY, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was found guilty as indicted in the trial of the Homestead (Penn.) poisoning case.

South and West.

WILLIAM ROACH was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus at Bismarck, North Dakota, and Walter M. Muir by the Populist caucus.

TEAMS and wagons crossed the Mississippi River on the ice bridge at St. Louis, Mo. The ice is so thick that it will support a team and wagon of several tons weight.

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, was re-elected by the joint session of the Minnesota Legislature at St. Paul.

AT Atlanta, Ga., Sheriff J. B. Hewell, of Fayette County, shot and instantly killed J. N. McEachern, a prominent citizen of the same county. There had been bad blood between the men for some time, growing out of the recent county elections.

SENATOR BATES was re-elected by the Legislature of Tennessee at Nashville.

THE handsome steamer, Guiding Star, which is surrounded by ice at Harris Landing, a few miles from New Madrid, Mo., will prove a total loss. She is valued at $80,000 and her cargo at $50,000.

THE two houses of the California Legislature in joint session at Sacramento elected Stephen M. White (Democrat) United States Senator to succeed Charles N. Felton (Republican). White received sixty-one votes, winning his victory by one. This vote was given by Kerns, a Populist elected from Los Angeles, the home of White.

NATHAN RAMEY was hanged at Helena, Ark., for the murder of Prince Mallory.

THE Illinois Supreme Court reversed the verdict of the lower courts in the Cronin cases, and granted a new trial to Coughlin, the surviving convict.

A BRIDGE over the Wabash River at Peru, Ind., collapsed, precipitating a train into the river; two people were killed and seven severely injured.

Washington.

THE Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a communication from Secretary Noble, submitting an estimate of appropriation of $3,385,815 for deficiencies in the appropriation for army and navy pensions for the present fiscal year. This is in addition to the original estimate of $10,508,621.

BOTH Houses of Congress adjourned immediately after convening, out of respect to the late ex-President Hayes.

THE President made the following nominations: Elijah W. Halford (his Private Secretary), of Indiana, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major; Sidney L. Wilson of District of Columbia, Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.

THE National Board of Trade ended its annual session at Washington.

ALL the Government departments were closed for the day on account of the funeral of the late ex-President Hayes.

THE Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported to the House. It carries $20,844,437, of which $14,149,437 is appropriated for pensions.

Foreign.

FORTY-NINE soldiers lost their lives by the burning of a railway train in Russia.

GREAT suffering from the cold is reported throughout Europe.

A DEFICIENCY of $600,000 is stated to exist in the Rome (Italy) branch of the Banca Napoli. The cashier has been arrested and a director has absconded. It was reported that the absconding director recently bought a ticket to the United States.

THE Infanta Isabella has withdrawn her provisional promise to open the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, as if she did so she would be obliged to visit also Cuba and Porto Rico, where yellow fever generally prevails.

THE Khedive of Egypt yielded to the English demand for the dismissal of his new Ministry, and promised to appoint Rias Pacha President of the Council.

SINCE the outbreak of cholera in the Neitleben Lunatic Asylum, at Berlin, Germany, twenty-eight persons have been stricken with the disease. Thirteen of those attacked have died.

IN consequence of the vote of want of confidence in the Government passed by the Victorian Parliament the Ministry handed their resignations to the Earl of Hopetoun, the Governor of the colony.

THE French Ambassador in London sent Lord Rosebery a note saying that France could not remain indifferent to an act tending to infringe on the Khedive's independence; two companies of British troops have been ordered to Egypt.

A LARGE body of unemployed workingmen in Brussels, Belgium, were charged and dispersed by gendarmes as they were entering the bourse; many were hurt.

THE report that there has been a reconciliation between ex-King Milan, of Servia, and Queen Natalie has been officially confirmed.

A PROCESSION of unemployed men in Amsterdam became riotous and was dispersed by the police after a sharp fight; all the evening the police were busy scattering disorderly crowds.

ACCORDING to official figures the total railroad mileage built in the United States last year was 4000. The State of Washington led with 432 miles; Pennsylvania, 307; New York, 274, and Texas, 230. In Kansas only one mile was built. Mexico built 30 miles, while Canada and the Northwest Territories built about 300 miles.

DEATH ENDS THE SPORT.

A Train Crashes Into a Jolly Party of Sleighers.

Eight Persons Killed and Eight Badly Injured.

A few mornings ago a large sleigh containg thirty persons crossed the Lonsdale grade crossing, Providence, R. I., just as a freight train dashed up. There was a collision. Eight persons were killed and eight seriously injured.

These were killed: Daniel S. Richardson, Robert Cook, Sarah Ann Draper, Mary Ann Fawcette, William Henry C. Draper, Miss Annie Wilson, Mary Hamilton, Annie Sullivan, who died at the hospital that day. The injured were: Mrs. Joseph Billey, collar bone broken; Ida Young, right leg broken; Joseph McKnight, scalp wound; Florence McGowan, slight injuries; Mary McGowan, slight injuries; William Braithwaite, ribs broken; Thomas Wilson, collar bone broken and bad injury to the back; Fanny Smith, bad scalp wound, compound fracture of lower jaw and fracture of nose.

A gateman is kept at the crossing during the day and until 9 o'clock at night, when the most of the passenger travel is over. Freight trains pass sometimes frequently after that time, and the crossing is left unguarded.

The party comprised young people from the vicinity of Centre street, Pawtucket. They were in a sleigh drawn by four horses, and owned by Charles F. Thurber, of that city. Leaving Pawtucket at an early hour, the party went to Attleboro.

A stop was made at a cafe, where supper was had, and to lengthen the enjoyment a roundabout course was taken on the return. The party was singing when, at 12:04 o'clock, they approached the Lonsdale crossing on the Worcester division of the Consolidated Railroad.

A stone wall shut off the view of the railroad, and when the party reached the crossing the headlight of a locomotive was within fifteen feet. The engine crashed into the sleigh just forward of the centre. Before the engineer could reverse his lever the train plowed into the wreckage.

The residents of the village hurried to the scene in response to the cries for help. Physicians soon arrived, and the wounded were put in the caboose to be removed to Providence.

At 3:40 o'clock a locomotive drawing the caboose slowly entered the station, and the wounded were taken to the ambulances. The engine and caboose were attached to the freight train which crashed into the sleighing party. The engineer, Harris Atwood, said that his train was going at the regular rate of speed.

Three-quarters of a mile west of the crossing he had slowed down the train, as usual, and was within fifteen or twenty feet of the crossing before he noticed a pair of horses. The momentum of the train could not be checked in time to avoid the collision. He was greatly overcome by the accident, and said that it was unavoidable.

AN APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

Monsignor Satolli Made the Pope's Representative in America.

A dispatch from Rome says that "the Pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States, and has nominated Monsignor Satolli, who recently went to the United States as the Papal representative, to be the first delegate.

"Pope Leo is said to be greatly interested in the situation in America, and desirous of putting an end to the ecclesiastical differences existing there. With this purpose the Pope is preparing an encyclical to the American episcopate, advising harmony and union."

Monsignor Satolli, the Papal ablegate, received at the Catholic University, Washington, the following cable message from Dr. O'Connell, the American Secretary of the Propaganda, who accompanied Satolli to this country, and recently returned to Rome:

"The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States, and you are confirmed as the first delegate."

Information was also received that the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, of Albany, N. Y., had been formally appointed Secretary of the apostolic delegation, and stating further that he had left Rome for New York, and was no doubt the bearer of the Papal bull creating the delegation and confirming all the powers of Monsignor Satolli.

Archbishop Satolli came to this country as a mere Papal representative at the World's Fair. Suddenly he became an Ablegate, which meant that he had limited powers in a few special cases. Now as a Delegate Apostolic he takes rank over the entire hierarchy of the United States.

As Ablegate he was a minor official. As Delegate he represents the Pope, precisely as a Minister Plenipotentiary represents his country at a foreign court. As far as the bishops of the United States are concerned he is the Pope himself in the transaction of church affairs. He could have but one higher office, that of Cardinal Legate, a rare appointment in these days.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION.

The Murderer of Mrs. Demacsek, of Schenectady, Dies.

Electricity ended the life of Kornel Loth at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., a few mornings ago, at three minutes before 12 o'clock.

Loth had been an exemplary prisoner, and his last day and night on earth were passed as quietly as any since his imprisonment.

Father Blanger, a French priest of the village, was closeted for half an hour with the condemned man.

About an hour after his breakfast his confessor was again admitted to his cell, this time bringing with him Father Beaudry, a French priest of Bedford, whom Loth desired to be present. Both men remained with him until the summons to come to the death chamber was delivered.

The guards adjusted the straps quickly, and one minute from the time the man had entered the death chamber he was ready for the fatal stroke.

At the signal the electrician sent 1725 volts into Loth's body, and the shock was repeated after an interval of five seconds to make sure of death.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Schenectady, New York, on the afternoon of November 30, 1892, Kornel E. Loth was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Etta Demacsek. He was sentenced December 2 to be executed at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, during the week beginning January 16, 1893.

LATER NEWS.

THE United States practice cruiser Bancroft had her preparatory speed trials over the mile course at Newport, R. I., and the results were satisfactory.

MAYOR HORATIO S. SANFORD marched on the City Hall of Long Island City with a multitude of supporters, and with the help of the police who deserted their old ruler ejected Patrick J. Gleason. Gleason refused to abdicate, and Chief Woods and two policemen tried to drag him over the rail. He finally surrendered and the new government took possession. Gleason sat up a rival administration.

MRS. CATHARINE SHARP, widow of John G. Sharp, a hero of the War of 1812, died at Philadelphia, Penn., a few days since. She was born February 5th, 1778, and was therefore about 115 years old. She was said to be the oldest pensioner on the rolls of the United States Government.

ELEVATOR "C," in St. Louis, Mo., was completely destroyed by fire, together with about 1,250,000 bushels of wheat. The total loss on the building and its contents will foot up, in round numbers, $1,500,000.

IN a boiler explosion at the waterworks at Napanee, Ind., Councilman Cornelius French and Engineer William Parker were killed, Electrician Johnson was fatally hurt, and Isaac and James S. Whistler were seriously injured.

A MOB broke open the jail at Convent, La., and forced the jailer to open the cells of Robert Landry and Pick George, two colored murderers, who were taken to a shed near by and lynched.

THE ice gorge at Belmont, Ky., broke. The Government steamer Kirus and several barges were caught in the jam and sent to the bottom of the river. Three colored deck hands, who were on the barges, perished before assistance could reach them. The Kirus was valued at $50,000 and the barges at $6000.

THE President made the following nominations of United States Consuls: John J. Platt, at present Consul at Cork, at Dublin; Adolph G. Studer, at present Consul at Barmen, at Singapore; Rounseville Wildman, at present Consul at Singapore, at Barmen.

A DINNER in honor of Monsignor Satolli, the apostolic delegate, was given at the Catholic University, Washington, by Bishop Keane.

JAMES FRANCIS EGAN, convicted of participation at Birmingham, England, in 1884, in an Irish dynamite plot, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, has been released from Portland prison by order of Home Secretary Asquith on the ground of ill health.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

22D DAY.—The Anti-Option bills was discussed——The McGarrahan Claim bill was the text of several speeches.

23D DAY.—A bill to repeal the purchase of silver bullion was reported by Mr Sherman from the Finance Committee——The Senate refused to pass the McGarrahan bill over the veto——The Anti-Option bill was discussed.

24TH DAY.—Immediate adjournment was ordered out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes.

25TH DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was discussed——Mr. Wolcott introduced an amendment to the Silver Purchase Repeal bill——A bill to enforce the Sunday closing of the Fair was presented——Mr. Wolcott proposed to discontinue the sale of the Columbus postage stamps.

26TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned at once out of respect to ex-President Hayes's memory.

27TH DAY.—Mr. Wolcott made a speech attacking the new Columbian postage stamps——The Anti-Option bill was afterward taken up and discussed for an hour.

In the House.

25TH DAY.—A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators was passed——The Swamp Land bill was defeated.

26TH DAY.—Mr. Brosius introduced a bill for the issue of two per cent. bonds and the repeal of the silver purchase law——A few private measures were passed, and the Committee on the Judiciary having, under a prior order, the right of way, called up some bills of secondary importance.

27TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill and the report on the Reading deal were presented——The announcement of the death of ex-President Hayes was then made by Mr. Haynes, of the Fremont (Ohio) district. Remarks upon the life and public services of Mr. Hayes were made by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and others who served in the House with the ex-President. Then the House adjourned out of respect of the ex-President's memory.

28TH DAY.—Dilatory tactics defeated action on the bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument to the prison-ship martyrs in Brooklyn, and on the measure for construction of two revenue cutters for the Pacific coast——Several amendments to the Interstate Commerce law were passed——The National Quarantine bill was the next in order, but its opponents succeeded in staving it off.

29TH DAY.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported, after which the House adjourned in memory of ex-President Hayes.

30TH DAY.—Mr. Cummings withdrew the Fort Greene Monument bill——The Senate bill abolishing post traderships was passed——The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported——The floor was then accorded to the Committee on Commerce, and the Quarantine bill was called up and discussed until adjournment.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Former Increased and the Latter Diminished.

The value of United States imports for 1892 was $876,199,179, an increase of $47,977,236 over the preceding year. The value of domestic merchandise exported last year was $923,226,312, as against $970,333,551 in 1891.

During the last year the exports of gold were $76,496,479; imports of gold, $17,451,940; exports of silver, $35,975,834; imports of silver, $21,726,252.

The number of immigrants landed in 1892 was 543,487.

SHOWERS OF BURNING OIL.

Explosions of Tank Cars Follow a Railroad Wreck.

Many Spectators of the Accident Burned to Death.

Alton Junction, Ill., twenty-three miles north of St. Louis, Mo., was the scene of a series of accidents, begun in a railroad collision, and as a result eight persons were instantly killed, twelve mortally injured and as many more seriously hurt. Of the fatally injured, eight died that night, making the total number of deaths sixteen, while at the time the last dispatch was sent ten more were expected to die.

The first accident befell the Southwestern Limited express train, which runs between New York and St. Louis. The train is operated by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. The train arrived at the edge of the junction yards at 8:50 o'clock. Just outside of the yard is a curve. After rounding this curve, and within a hundred yards of a siding, the engineer noticed that a switch was turned. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and it was impossible to stop.

Webb Ross, the engineer, stuck to the engine, and was applying the air brakes when it struck a string of twenty loaded oil cars. The second oil car from the engine exploded, and 7000 gallons of oil were sent flying in all directions.

It spread out over the tracks in fire. Engineer Ross was unhurt up to that time, and he jumped from the engine to escape. No man could cross through the flames that surrounded the engine. Before he had gone ten feet he fell and was burned to death.

The flames spread to the other oil cars, and seven of them were soon hissing and roaring and sending up volumes of smoke. Hundreds of people flocked to the scene and persisted in standing in close to the wreck and burning cars of oil.

When the crash came the passengers were thrown about the cars, but most of them escaped injury. The crowd of onlookers had been increasing steadily. It was 11:32 o'clock when one of the tanks exploded, followed instantly by four more. Fully 35,000 gallons of boiling and burning oil were tossed into the air. The roar and vibration could be heard for miles.

The instant the explosions came some of the spectators tried to run. The oil seemed to be carried by the air over the great crowd, and far out in the village. It seemed to fall in streams and pools.

For those within the circle of 100 yards there was no escape. Their clothing was burned, and literally fell from their bodies. In a moment those who could began running hither and thither, waving their hands and screaming for help.

Some went to the nearest water and others ran into the fields. Panic reigned for a short time, until the uninjured recovered their presence of mind to care for the afflicted.

Two barrels of linseed oil were taken from a grocery store and applied to the wounds by several physicians who happened to be on the ground. Every house in the little village was turned into a temporary hospital, and every doctor in Alton and its vicinity was summoned.

As soon as possible a train was made up, and twenty of the sufferers were taken to Alton, Ill., to St. Joseph's Hospital.

The total loss included the engine, No. 109, of the Limited, cafe and baggage cars, seven tank cars full of oil, eight box cars and half a dozen flat cars. All of these were burned, and the rails were twisted out of shape by the fierce heat. The loss will reach at least $100,000. The brave engineer, Webb Ross, leaves a wife and six children at Mattoon, Ill.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Eight Legislatures Choose Members of the Upper House.

The Legislatures of New York, Maine, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, Delaware and Pennsylvania met in joint session at their various State Capitols and elected United States Senators.

At Albany, N. Y., both houses voted at noon in their respective chambers for a United States Senator. Edward Murphy, Jr., was chosen in the Assembly by a strict party vote of seventy-three to fifty-two ballots cast for Frank Hiscock, the Republican nominee. The vote in the Senate was: Murphy, seventeen; Hiscock, twelve; Reid, one. One Democratic Assemblyman—Van de Mark—and two Republicans—Adams and Deniston—were absent. Senators Hunter and O'Connor, Republicans, were not present.

At Augusta, Me., Eugene Hale, Republican, was re-elected to the United States Senate by the State Legislature. The Senate gave him twenty-eight votes and Sewall, Democrat, one. The House gave Hale ninety-five and Sewall forty-one votes.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the Democratic members in both branches of the Legislature voted for the re-election of Senator Francis Marion Cockrell. The Republicans nominated Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis. The Legislature met in joint session next day and re-elected Cockrell.

At Indianapolis, Ind., the vote of both houses was cast for United States Senator. Senator Turpie, Democrat, received sixty-three votes in the House and W. C. Fairbank, Republican, thirty-six, and the former thirty-five and the latter fourteen in the Senate. The two houses met in joint convention next day and Turpie's election was finally declared.

At Lansing, Mich., both houses of the Legislature re-elected United States Senator Francis B. Stockbridge and then ratified their action in joint session. The Senate gave Stockbridge twenty votes; Daniel J. Campau (Democrat), ten, and E. H. Belden (Democrat-Populist), one. The House vote was: Stockbridge, sixty-five; Campau, twenty-five; Belden, four.

At Boston, Mass., both branches of the Legislature voted separately for the United States Senator, and then took a joint ballot. In the Senate Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, of Nahant, received twenty-nine votes, and General P. A. Collins, Democrat, of Boston, ten. The House gave Lodge 160 votes, Collins sixty-nine and A. E. Shuman one.

At Dover, Del., United States Senator George Gray, Democrat, was re-elected by the Legislature without opposition.

At Harrisburg, Penn., Matthew Stanley Quay was re-elected to the United States Senate by both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate he received the full Republican vote and in the House every Republican but Representative Moore, of Chester County, voted for him. The Democrats of both houses voted for Senator George Ross, of Burke County.

REPORTS from all sections of Mexico show a great improvement in the corn crop, compared with that of last year. Purchases from the United States will be small.

An Illinois Letter.

EDITOR ITEM:—I believe I promised you last summer when visiting my old home to send you a few lines to the ITEM occasionally, but I fear I shall fail to contribute anything of interest, not being in any sense of the term a newspaper correspondent:

We are having a real old fashioned winter, the first in four years. Beginning before Christmas the thermometer has been ranging from 15 above to 15 degrees below zero. In this locality there is no snow to speak of, while in Chicago and vicinity there is about six inches. It is proving to be a very severe winter on the poor and unfortunate in all large towns, and the pressure on the more fortunate is heavy. Last night I spent in Hannibal, where about sixty of the leading ladies and gentlemen were giving a three nights' entertainment for the benefit of the poor and the surviving confederate soldiers, which was pronounced a success. I had a very pressing invitation to attend but having promised to call on Mrs. Bleumm, whom many of your readers will remember as Charlotte Smith, I could not accept the invitation, and spent a very delightful evening with Mrs. B. and her two daughters, who were very much interested and glad to hear from their relatives and Mrs. B.'s old acquaintances, all of whom she would love to meet again among the scenes of her girlhood days, but like many of us, the silver is mixed with the brown, and her shadow is lengthening to the eastward, and she thinks it not probable that she will ever enjoy such a pleasure.

It is needless to say the people of this state are supremely happy over the results of the recent election, and think their sister state across the river will never see a Republican governor again, but we in Illinois do not entertain the same opinion, i. e. part of us (which I am sorry to say were the smaller part last November), and now for the first time in thirty years the state is running under full Democratic sail, and Governor Fifer (Private Joe) returns to Bloomington to his large practice in law, taking with him a record of which both he and the state may well be proud, for no state ever turned over its affairs to a political opponent in a more satisfactory and clean condition than did the Republicans—with a large surplus in the treasury and not a stain laid at the doors of any of its institutions.

When in Bloomington recently I saw our distinguished townsman, vice president-elect Stevenson, at his customary seat in the Second Presbyterian church, and while not sick looked quite careworn and thin in flesh, caused by the recent campaign, and office seeking applicants both in person and by letter, the latter being so heavy already that his brother told me he had to help him read and dispose of it.

But I am making this too lengthy and will only add for the benefit of your many readers that the World's Fair is progressing as well as could be expected, and notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion by some eastern journals that it will be a failure, etc., it is promised by the officials that it will be in readiness by May 1st, of which there is no reason for doubt.

Palmyra, Mo. T. M. W.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well nown and to popular as to need no special mention. Al who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruis Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores tter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and l Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles no pay required. It is guaranteed to give erfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 5 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & ons.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,

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All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

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Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

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AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.29 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June.. 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:98; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockbill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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